

ELS

English Language Studies

YDS İNGİLİZCE YABANCI DİL SINAVI 6

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PART 1 NOUN CLAUSES	2
INTRODUCTION	2
1-1 NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH A QUESTION WORD	2
1-2 NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH "WHETHER ... OR NOT", "IF ... OR NOT ..."	8
1-3 NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH "THAT"	10
1-4 NOUN CLAUSES AS OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION	14
1-5 TENSE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MAIN VERB AND THE NOUN CLAUSE	15
1-6 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT NOUN CLAUSES	17
1-7 QUESTION WORDS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES	18
1-8 "-EVER" WORDS IN NOUN CLAUSES	19
TEST YOURSELF 1	22
 PART 2 INDIRECT SPEECH	29
INTRODUCTION	29
2-1 REPORTING STATEMENTS	29
2-2 REPORTING QUESTIONS	35
2-3 REPORTING IMPERATIVES	36
2-4 REPORTED SPEECH (MIXED TYPES)	38
 PART 3 AUXILIARY VERBS IN SHORT ANSWERS	40
3-1 "TOO" AND "EITHER"	40
3-2 "SO" AND "NEITHER/NOR"	40
3-3 AUXILIARY VERBS IN SHORT QUESTIONS	43
3-4 "SO" AND "NOT" REPRESENTING A "THAT CLAUSE"	43
3-5 QUESTION TAGS	46
EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS	49
TEST YOURSELF 2	52
TEST YOUR VOCABULARY	62

PART ONE

NOUN CLAUSES

INTRODUCTION

Noun clause bir cümlede isim gibi işlev gören cümleciktir. Yani cümlede özne ya da nesne görevinde bulunabilir.

I don't know the answer. (object)
noun

I don't know what the answer is. (object)
noun clause

I don't know her address. (object)
noun

I don't know where she lives. (object)
noun clause

Our discussion was private. (subject)
noun

What we talked about was private. (subject)
noun clause

Her address is unknown. (subject)
noun

Where she lives is unknown. (subject)
noun clause

Noun clause'ları üç ayrı grupta inceleyebiliriz:

- 1- Noun clauses beginning with a **question word** (*what, why, who, when, etc.*)
- 2- Noun clauses beginning with **whether or not/if ... or not**
- 3- Noun clauses beginning with **that**

1-1 NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH A QUESTION WORD

Soru sözcüğü ile başlayan bir soruyu, **noun clause** biçimine dönüştürmek için öncelikle o cümleyi soru olmaktan kurtarmamız gerekir. Bunun için de soru cümlesi düzenini düz cümle düzenine dönüştürmeliyiz. Bilindiği gibi İngilizce soru cümlesi **Yardımcı fiil + özne + yüklem** formülü ile oluşturulur. Düz cümle ise **Özne + yardımcı fiil + yüklem** düzeniyle kurulur.

Question: Why **is he coming** tomorrow?
Noun clause: Why **he is coming** tomorrow is a secret.

Question: What time **does he start** work?
Noun clause: I don't know what time **he starts** work.

Question: When **did he leave** the country?
Noun clause: When **he left** the country is still unknown.

- Question:** Where **are you going** on holiday?
Noun clause: Where **we are going** on holiday isn't certain yet.
- Question:** What **are you going to buy** for him?
Noun clause: I haven't decided yet what **I am going to buy** for him.
- Question:** When **did you buy** that sweater?
Noun clause: I can't remember when **I bought** this sweater.
- Question:** What **have they done** about this case?
Noun clause: I have no idea what **they have done** about this case.

Eğer bir soru sözcüğü cümlelerin öznesini soruyorsa, o soru cümlesinde özne olarak bir başka sözcük bulunmadığı için, cümleyi düz cümle biçimine dönüştüremeyiz. Bu nedenle, soru cümlesi ile noun clause'un sözcük dizimi aynı olur.

- Question:** Who **is coming** tomorrow?
Noun Clause: I don't know who **is coming** tomorrow.
- Question:** What **is happening** in that country?
Noun Clause: What **is happening** in that country doesn't concern me.
- Question:** Whose daughter **has passed** the exam?
Noun Clause: I haven't heard whose daughter **has passed** the exam.
- Question:** How many students **are going to take** the university exam?
Noun Clause: I don't know exactly how many students **are going to take** the university exam.

Simple Present Tense ve Simple Past Tense ile özneyi sorarken, "do, does" ya da "did" yardımcı fiilleri kullanılmaz.

- Question:** Who **comes** to the office first?
Noun clause: I don't know who **comes** to the office first.
- Question:** Who **came** to the office first this morning?
Noun clause: I don't know who **came** to the office first this morning.
- Question:** Who **locks** the doors in the evening?
Noun clause: I don't know for sure who **locks** the doors in the evening.
- Question:** Who **locked** the doors yesterday evening?
Noun clause: I don't remember who **locked** the doors yesterday evening.
- Question:** What **happens** here at the weekend?
Noun clause: Please tell me what **happens** here at the weekend.
- Question:** What **happened** here yesterday?
Noun clause: Please tell me what **happened** here yesterday.

Eğer ayrı soru sözcüklerini kullanarak cümlelerin nesnesini soruyorsak, "**do, does**" ya da "**did**" yardımcı fiilleri kullanılır.

Who visits him every day? ("Who" özneyi soruyor.)
Onu her gün **kim** ziyaret ediyor?
I don't know **who visits** him every day.
Onu her gün **kimin** ziyaret ettiğini bilmiyorum.

Who/whom does he visit every day? (Cümlede nesne durumundaki insanı sorarken "who" yerine "whom" da kullanabiliriz.)
O her gün **kimi** ziyaret ediyor?
I don't know **who/whom he visits** every day.
Onun her gün **kimi** ziyaret ettiğini bilmiyorum.

Who visited him yesterday? ("Who" özneyi soruyor.)
Dün onu **kim** ziyaret etti?
I don't know **who visited** him yesterday.
Dün onu **kimin** ziyaret ettiğini bilmiyorum.

Who/whom did he visit yesterday?
O dün **kimi** ziyaret etti?
I don't know **who/whom he visited** yesterday.
Onun dün **kimi** ziyaret ettiğini bilmiyorum.

Who/whom did she go to the party with?
(**With whom did she go** to the party?)
I don't know **who/whom she went** to the party with.
with whom she went to the party.

"**Who, what, whose**" gibi soru sözcükleriyle sorabileceğimiz şu soru tiplerine de dikkat ediniz:

Who are those girls?
verb subject

I don't know who those girls are.
subject verb

Who is that man?
verb subject

I don't know who that man is.
subject verb

What is this substance?
verb subject

Do you know what this substance is?
subject verb

Whose is that car?
verb subject

Do you know whose that car is?
subject verb

Whose book is this? (or Whose is this book?)
verb subject verb subject

I don't know whose book this is. OR
subject verb

I don't know whose this book is.
subject verb

Soru sözcüğüyle başlayan bir noun clause oluşturabilmek için, bu sıraladığımız kuralları dikkate alarak, örneklerde kullandığımız soru sözcüklerinin yanı sıra diğer bütün soru sözcüklerini de kullanabiliriz: *which, how, how many, how much, how often, how long, etc.*

EXERCISE 1 : Change the question in parentheses to a noun clause.

- 1- (What are the committee members discussing?)
I think I can guess what the committee members are discussing.
- 2- (Why is there an ambulance outside Peter's house?)
I wonder
- 3- (How can she take on another part-time job at the moment?)
I don't know
- 4- (Where can I pay for this please?)
Can you tell me
- 5- (How long will it take us to get there?)
I would like to know
- 6- (What is the advantage of power-assisted steering?)
The salesman will explain
- 7- (Which bank does Jerry work at?)
I have forgotten
- 8- (How upset did she feel when her daughter left home?)
You would see
- 9- (Where did he find his glasses?)
He refuses to tell me
- 10- (Which of these reports was written by Sheila?)
I need to know
- 11- (What was he trying to conceal with his lies?)
..... is not certain.
- 12- (How far will my new car travel on a full tank of petrol?)
Can you believe?
- 13- (How does she manage to be in debt despite earning such a high salary?)
I have no idea
- 14- (When will our office be refurbished?)
Has the manager informed anyone about?
- 15- (Who was the declaration signed by?)
..... was one of the questions in the exam.

- 16- (*Who signed the declaration?*)
I can't remember
- 17- (*How long have you been working at your current work?*)
The interviewer may want to know
- 18- (*Which schools have a good reputation?*)
I am trying to find out
- 19- (*Whose handwriting is this?*)
The manager would like to know
- 20- (*Where will the 2004 Olympic Games be held?*)
Does anyone know

EXERCISE 2 : Make a question using the given sentence. The words in parentheses should be the answer to the question you make. Then change the question to a noun clause.

- 1- The workers in this section are assembling (*motors*).
Question: What are the workers in this section assembling?
Noun clause: The visitors will be shown what the workers in this section are assembling.
- 2- The alarm is activated (*by any disturbances in the atmosphere*).
Q:?
NC: The salesman has explained
- 3- (*A man called Sam Smith*) reported the crime.
Q:?
NC: The Chief Inspector wants to know
- 4- (*Lloyds*) Bank offers the best rates of interest on a savings account.
Q:?
NC: I would like to know
- 5- The bus stops (*at the corner of Broad Street*).
Q:?
NC: Has my mother told you
- 6- The farm covers (*400 acres*) of land.
Q:?
NC: Does it say in the advertisement
- 7- He moved to London (*because he was accepted by London School of Economics*).
Q:?
NC: I wonder
- 8- Cat Island is (*in the Pacific Ocean*).
Q:?
NC: I have no idea

- 9- We are going to (*go pony-trekking*) on our day off.
Q:?
NC: Have we agreed?
- 10- Your plane is landing at terminal (3).
Q:?
NC: Give us a call when you learn
- 11- (1250) schools came together to create a section of the 'Children's Tapestry of Hope'.
Q:?
NC: amazes everyone.
- 12- The 400 metres at the Commonwealth Games was won by (*Lee McConnell*).
Q:?
NC: I still haven't found out
- 13- She persuaded her father to pay for her art classes (*by promising to do her maths and English homework regularly*).
Q:?
NC: Can you believe
- 14- He has lost (£600) since he invested his savings on the stock market.
Q:?
NC: Has he admitted
- 15- He will be jailed for (60 days).
Q:?
NC: isn't stated in the newspaper.
- 16- The doctor's surgery opens at (9.00 a.m.).
Q:?
NC: Does the leaflet state
- 17- Jonathon Edward's jump was disallowed (*because he stepped over the line*).
Q:?
NC: I'm curious about
- 18- (*Alex in the sales department*) was given the promotion.
Q:?
NC: We are all dying to know
- 19- They have tickets for (*the badminton and the athletics*) at the Commonwealth Games.
Q:?
NC: I don't know
- 20- The water in the swimming pool is (24 degrees).
Q:?
NC: does not matter to me.

Just For Fun

HOW MUCH IT LOOKS

A butcher in a supermarket was asked by a customer if he had a 15-pound turkey. "I don't think we have one that big on hand right now," he replied. "I could order one for you though." "Oh, no," the woman said. "I don't want to buy it. I've been on a diet and I've lost 15 pounds. I just wanted to see how much that looked like in one piece."

(by James Dent from Gazette)

1-2 NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH "WHETHER OR NOT" or "IF...OR NOT"

Yardımcı fiille başlayan bir soruyu noun clause'a dönüştürürken, noun clause'un başına **"whether"** ya da **"if"** getirilir ve soru cümlesi, düz cümle biçimine çevrilir. **"Or not"** whether'dan hemen sonra gelebilir (*whether or not*) ya da noun clause'un sonunda yer alabilir (*whether ... or not*). Ancak **"or not"** **"if"**'den hemen sonra kullanılmaz. Sadece noun clause'un sonunda yer alabilir (*if...or not*). Her iki cümlede de **"or not"** kullanmayabiliriz ve bu durumda anlam değişmez.

- Is she coming to the party?
- I wonder **whether she is coming** to the party **or not**.
whether or not she is coming to the party.
whether she is coming to the party.
if she is coming to the party **or not**.
if she is coming to the party.

(Onun partiye gelip gelmeyeceğini merak ediyorum.)

Eğer "noun clause"un başında bir preposition varsa ya da noun clause cümlede özne durumunda ise sadece **"whether"** kullanılır. **"If"** cümle başında ya da preposition'dan sonra kullanılmaz.

Whether she is coming to the party or not isn't certain yet.
Whether or not she is coming to the party isn't certain yet.
Whether she is coming to the party isn't certain yet.
(Onun partiye gelip gelmeyeceği henüz belli değil.)

- Do we have to return our assignments by Monday?
- I don't know **whether/if** we have to return our assignments by Monday.
- May I leave early today?
- I'd like to learn **whether/if** I may leave early today.
- Can you help me with my English homework?
- I wonder **whether/if** you can help me with my English homework.
- Did she pass the exam?
- I'm curious about **whether (or not)** she passed the exam.

NOTE : **"Whether or not"** kalıbının koşul cümlesinde ve noun clause'da kullanımı arasındaki farklılıklara ve Türkçe'ye çevirisine dikkat ediniz.

- 1- **"Whether or not"**, koşul cümlesinde yan cümleyi, noun clause'da ise cümlelerin öznesini ya da nesnesini oluşturur.

I will go to the theatre **whether he comes with me or not**. (*Conditional*)
(O gelse de gelmese de, tiyatroya gideceğim.)

I don't know **whether he will come to the theatre with me or not**. (*Noun Clause*)
(Onun benimle tiyatroya gelip gelmeyeceğini bilmiyorum.)

- 2- **"Whether or not"** koşul cümlesinde kullanıldığı zaman bazı **tense** kısıtlamaları vardır: future tense kullanılmaması gibi. **"Whether or not"** noun clause'da kullanıldığı zaman tense kısıtlaması yoktur.

She would support him **whether he were (was) right or not**. (*conditional*)
I don't know **whether he was right or not**. (*noun clause*: "he"den sonra "were" kullanılmaz.)

The result will be the same **whether we attend tomorrow's meeting or not**.
(*conditional*: "whether" in bağlı bulunduğu cümlede future tense kullanamayız.)
(Yarınki toplantıya katılsak da katılmasak da sonuç aynı olacak.)
I haven't decided yet **whether I will attend tomorrow's meeting or not**. (*noun clause*)
(Yarınki toplantıya katılıp katılmayacağıma henüz karar vermedim.)

EXERCISE 3 : Change the question to a noun clause.

- 1- Is he going to accept the transfer to New York?
..... hasn't been confirmed yet.
- 2- Has the new office furniture arrived yet?
The decorators are asking
- 3- Can we park near the conference venue?
We would like to know
- 4- Does she give private lessons?
I'll ask her tomorrow
- 5- Should we inform her parents?
The head teacher is uncertain about
- 6- Did they check the brakes?
Ask the service receptionist
- 7- Has she received her results yet?
Do you have any idea about
- 8- Does she still play women's rugby?
I wonder
- 9- Could I have Friday afternoon off?
..... depends on the amount of work for that day.
- 10- Is the old veteran still living at home on his own?
I need to find out

EXERCISE 4 : Change the question to a noun clause.

- 1- Will the film version of the book be successful?
The critics aren't certain
- 2- Why is everything so expensive here?
I have no idea
- 3- Did they ask the head teacher's permission?
I wonder
- 4- How many children does the school have in each class?
..... is an important point to know.
- 5- Has a Mr C Duckworth checked in yet?
Can someone ask the staff at the airline check-in desk
- 6- Which hospital have they taken the injured boy to?
We need to find out
- 7- Who did Johnny vote for in the election?
I can't guess
- 8- Does your mum boil the rhubarb first before making the pie?
May I ask
- 9- What might we win in the raffle?
Shall we ask the ticket seller
- 10- Where will the members of the club meet for their meeting?
I'll confirm later

Just For Fun

WHY IS NO ONE WAITING ON?

In one of London's most exclusive department stores, I followed a sign to the restaurant. Having taken a seat at a beautifully set table with gleaming silver cutlery, crisp folded napkins and a centrepiece of artichokes and dried gourds, I wondered why the place was not better patronised. Perhaps it was the service or the open-plan situation under harsh spotlights.

As I inspected my surroundings, the penny suddenly dropped. I was sitting in the window display.

(from Reader's Digest)

1-3 NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH "THAT"

Düz cümleleri **noun clause** biçiminde kullanırken, noun clause'un başına **"that"** getirilir. Eğer noun clause cümlede nesne durumundaysa, **"that"** kullanmayabiliriz.

Statement: She doesn't like pop music.
Noun clause: We know **that she doesn't like pop music.**
 We know **she doesn't like pop music.**
 (Onun pop müziğini sevmediğini biliyoruz.)

Statement: He is the best of all.
Noun clause: I'm sure **that he is the best of all.**
 I'm sure **he is the best of all.**

Eğer noun clause cümlede özne durumundaysa, noun clause'un başındaki **"that"** kaldırılamaz.

Statement: He committed the crime.
Noun clause: **That he committed the crime** is obvious.
 (Suçu onun işlediği açık.)

Statement: He can't win the election.
Noun clause: **That he can't win the election** is known.
 (Onun seçimleri kazanamayacağı biliniyor.)

Ancak **"that clause"**un bu şekilde cümlelerin başında özne olarak kullanılması pek yaygın değildir. Onun yerine, cümleye **"It"** ile başlayıp noun clause'u ortada kullanmak daha yaygındır.

It is obvious that he committed the crime.
It is obvious he committed the crime.
 (Suçu onun işlediği açık.)

It is known that he can't win the election.
It is known he can't win the election.
 (Onun seçimleri kazanamayacağı biliniyor.)

Statement: She will pass the exam.
Noun clause: **That she will pass the exam** is certain.
It is certain that she will pass the exam.
 (Onun sınavı geçeceği kesin.)

"That clause"u yaygın olarak :

- a) Bazı sıfatlardan sonra
- b) Bazı isimlerden sonra
- c) Bazı fiillerden sonra
- d) "The fact" ile kullanabiliriz.

a) **"That clauses" after certain adjectives:**

Sorry, glad, happy, afraid, surprised, disappointed, pleased, sure, etc. gibi duygu ya da tavır bildiren sıfatlardan sonra **"that clause"** kullanabiliriz.

Statement: You passed the exam.
Noun clause: I'm glad **(that)** you passed the exam.

Statement: I hurt his feelings.
Noun clause: I'm sorry **(that)** I hurt his feelings.

Statement: She couldn't get the job.
Noun clause: I'm surprised **that** she couldn't get the job.

Sonu **-ing** ve **-ed** ile biten bazı sıfatlardan sonra "**that clause**" kullanımı oldukça yaygındır. *Surprised, amazed, pleased* gibi sonu **-ed** ile bitenler, ancak bir canlının duygularını ifade edebileceği için *I, You, We, They, Peter, My mother* gibi öznelerle kullanılırlar. *Surprising, amazing, pleasing* gibi sonu **-ing** ile bitenler ise olayların durumunu ifade ettikleri için özne olarak **"it"** gerektirirler.

It is very surprising that she was dismissed from her job.
(İşinden atılması çok şaşırtıcı.)

I'm very surprised that she was dismissed from her job.
(Onun işten atılmasına çok şaşırdım.)

It's pleasing that you've made good progress in English.
(İngilizce'de iyi bir ilerleme kaydetmeniz memnuniyet verici.)

I'm pleased that you've made good progress in English.
(İngilizce'de iyi bir ilerleme kaydetmenize memnun oldum.)

True, strange, fair, unfair, unfortunate, obvious, apparent, too bad, likely, unlikely gibi sıfatlarla da "**that clause**" yaygın olarak kullanılır.

It's likely (that) there will be another rise in prices soon.

It's apparent/obvious (that) some small businesses will go bankrupt after the recent economic crisis.

It's unfair (that) women still don't have the same rights as men.

It's true (that) smoking gives rise to certain respiratory diseases.

b) "That clauses" after certain nouns:

Miracle, pity, shame, wonder, relief, a good thing, fact, belief, theory, impression gibi isimlerden sonra "**that clause**" kullanabiliriz.

It's a wonder (that) she survived the accident.

It's a miracle (that) the child didn't get killed when he fell from the fifth floor.

It's a widely accepted belief (that) the two major conservative parties should be united to come to power.

It's my impression (that) television reduces the interest in reading.
(Benim izlenimim o ki televizyon, okumaya olan ilgiyi azaltıyor.)

It's a great shame (that) some nations spend an enormous amount of money on arms while others starve to death.

It's a good thing (that) your parents are quite understanding to you on this occasion.

c) "That clauses" after certain verbs:

Bazı fiiller, kendilerinden sonra noun clause alabilirler. Bu cümlelerde noun clause, yüklemnin nesnesi durumundadır.

I know his ambition.
noun

I know (that) he will try anything to attain his ambition.
noun clause

I will prove his innocence.
noun

I will prove that he is innocent.
noun clause

(Onun masum olduğunu ispatlayacağım.)

Yaygın olarak "that clause" alan fiiller şunlardır:

acknowledge	fear	realise (wh)
add	feel	reckon
admit	find out (wh)	recognise
advise	forget (wh)	recommend
allege	guess	remark
announce	grumble	remember (wh)
answer	guarantee	remind
appear	happen	reply
argue	hear (wh)	report
arrange (wh) *	hope	request
assume	imagine (wh)	resolve
assure	imply	reveal (wh)
beg	indicate	say (wh)
believe (wh)	inform	see (wh)
claim	insist	seem
command	know (wh)	sense (be aware of)
complain	learn (wh)	show (wh)
confess	mean	state (wh)
confirm	notice (wh)	stipulate
consider (wh)	object	suggest (wh)
declare	observe	suppose
decide (wh)	occur to + object	suspect
demand	order	teach
demonstrate	perceive	tell (wh)
deny	point out	think (wh)
determine	predict	threaten
discover	presume	turn out
doubt (wh)	pretend	understand (wh)
estimate (wh)	promise	urge
expect	propose	warn
explain (wh)	prove (wh)	wish
		wonder (wh)

Yanında (wh) bulunan fiiller, bir soru sözcüğüyle ya da whether ile başlayan bir noun clause da alabilirler.

The teacher **claims that he cheated during the exam.**

I **assume that the meeting will have to be cancelled.**

Everybody in the company **thinks that Mr. O'Neil will make a successful manager.**

The result of the exam **indicates that you didn't study hard enough.**

He never **admits that he has made a mistake.**

She will soon **realise that she has just lost the chance of making a career by rejecting this post.**

Appear, seem, happen, occur ve turn out fiilleri özne olarak "It" kullanmayı gerektirir.

It appears that we will face terrible conditions on this expedition.

It seems to me that this child will be an artist when he grows up.

(Bana öyle geliyor ki bu çocuk büyüyünce ressam olacak.)

It occurs to me that his action was deliberate.

It turned out that he had a number of accomplices in the robbery.

"Yapacağımız" bir şey için söz vermek anlamına gelen "promise" ve "bir şeyin olacağını önceden tahmin etmek" anlamına gelen "predict" fiilleri, noun clause'da future tense kullanmayı gerektirir.

She **promises that she will be** more careful next time.

The villagers **predict that the harvest will be** good this season.

Temel cümlelerin yüklemi past tense ise noun clause'da **"will"**in past biçimi **"would"** kullanılır.

She **promised that she would be** more careful next time.

(Bir dahaki sefere daha dikkatli olacağına söz verdi.)

The villagers **predicted that the harvest would be** good this season.

Beg, command, decide, demand, determine, order, resolve, urge, insist ve suggest fiilleri ile noun clause'da daha çok "should" kullanılır. Temel cümlelerin yüklemi past tense olduğunda da noun clause'daki "should" aynı kalır.

I **suggest that you should go** to a doctor.

(Doktora gitmeni öneririm.)

He **demande that I should be** on time for work.

(İşe vaktinde gelmemi istedi.)

We **decided that we should work** overtime to meet the increasing demand.

The doctor **insists that I should stop** smoking.

Just For Fun

DEAD END

Part of my job as a commercial driving instructor is to ensure that my foreign-born students, who are not that familiar with English, can read and understand road signs. When we came to a sign that said "Dead End", I asked one such student to explain what it meant. "You go way down, come to end of street," he said. As I was about to compliment him, he continued, "... is cemetery."

(by Edward Marjuck from Reader's Digest)

d) Noun clauses with "the fact"

Bir **"that clause"**u çoğu zaman **"the fact that"** biçiminde kullanabiliriz. "The fact that"li cümle, özne ya da nesne durumunda olabilir.

Statement: She couldn't pass the exam. That disappointed us.

Noun clause: **The fact that** she couldn't pass the exam disappointed us.
(Onun sınavı geçememesi bizi hayal kırıklığına uğrattı.)

Statement: The Independence War was won with great difficulty.

Noun clause: Yesterday in class we discussed **the fact that** the Independence War was won with great difficulty.

Statement: She cheated in the exam. That made the teacher furious.

Noun clause: **The fact that** she cheated in the exam made the teacher furious.

Eğer **"the fact that"** cümlesi, son örnekte olduğu gibi, cümlelerin öznesi durumundaysa, "the fact that" yerine sadece "that" de kullanabiliriz.

That she cheated in the exam made the teacher furious.

Eğer **"that clause"**, bir preposition'ın nesnesi durumunda ise bu noun clause yalnızca **"that"** ile başlatılamaz. Bu durumdaki bir "noun clause" **"the fact that"** kullanmayı gerektirir. (Bkz.1-4)

We are not worried **about the fact that** she comes home late from work.

1-4 NOUN CLAUSE AS OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION

Bir preposition'dan sonra noun clause gelebilir.

She takes no notice **of my** warnings.
noun

She takes no notice **of** what I say.
noun clause

Your question isn't related **to** this subject.
noun

Your question isn't related **to** what we are discussing now.
noun clause

She is very excited **about** the holiday resort.
noun

She is very excited **about** where we are going to spend our holiday.
noun clause

She hasn't told me anything **about** her decision.
noun

She hasn't told me anything **about whether she will come or not**. ("if" bu şekilde bir preposition'dan sonra kullanılmaz.)
(Gelip gelmeyeceği konusunda bana bir şey söylemedi.)

She is very concerned about the firm's financial problems.
noun

She is very concerned about whether the firm can overcome its financial problems.
noun clause

"That clause" bir preposition'dan sonra "the fact that" biçiminde kullanılır.

Statement: He was devastated by the tragic news.

Noun clause: Yesterday we talked **about the fact that** he was devastated by the tragic news.

Statement: She is the author of two well-known books.

Noun clause: I'm interested **in the fact that** she is the author of two well-known books.

Statement: Her boss will award her with a raise in salary.

Noun clause: She is very excited **about the fact that** her boss will award her with a raise in salary.

1-5 TENSE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MAIN VERB AND THE NOUN CLAUSE

Noun clause'un tense'i ile temel cümlelerin tense'i arasındaki ilişkiyi iki bölümde inceleyebiliriz.

a) Temel cümlelerin yüklemi Present Tense ise,

b) Temel cümlelerin yüklemi Past Tense ise.

a) Noun clause as the object of a verb in Present Tense

Eğer temel cümlelerin yüklemi "I think, I have thought" gibi bir **present tense** ise ya da "I will say, I'm going to say" gibi bir **future tense** ise, noun clause'un tense'i ile aralarında mantıklı bir uyum olması gerekir. Yani yüklemi kısıtlayıcı bazı özellikleri yoksa eğer (örneğin suggest, recommend, promise, predict gibi fiiller belli tense'leri gerektirir), noun clause'un tense'i **present**, **past** ya da **future** olabilir.

Statement: He goes abroad very often.

Noun clause: I **think** (that) he **goes** abroad very often.

Statement: He is going/is going to go/will go abroad soon.

Noun clause: I **think** (that) he **is going/is going to go/will go** abroad soon.

Statement: He has just gone abroad.

Noun clause: I **think** (that) he **has just gone** abroad.

Statement: He went abroad last week.

Noun clause: I **think** (that) he **went** abroad last week.

Statement: He had just left the office when I got there.

Noun clause: I **think** (that) he **had just left when I got** there.

Temel cümlelerin yüklemi **present** olduğu zaman noun clause'da **Past Perfect** kullanımı, "after, before, by the time, etc." gibi zaman bağlaçları kullanarak zamanı nelttirdiğimiz takdirde mümkündür. Yüklem present iken noun clause'da "will" in past biçimi "**would**" kullanılmaz. Ancak, "would like, would prefer, would rather" gibi anlamı present ya da future olan yapılar ve 2. ve 3. type "if clause" ile kullanılan "would" ve "would have done" kullanılabilir.

I **think** (that) she **would succeed** if she tried

I **think** (that) she **would have succeeded** if she had tried.

I **think** (that) she **would rather go** to the theatre than to the cinema.

I **think** (that) she **would like to be** invited to the party.

I **think** (that) they **had just shipped** the order when we called to remind them.

Bu tense kuralları, **soru sözcüğüyle** ya da **whether/if** ile başlayan noun clause'lar için de geçerlidir.

I **don't know** when she **will leave** Istanbul.

why she **left** so hurriedly.

if she **wants** to come with us.

whether she **heard** the news.

what she **has been doing** there for an hour.

who **left** the office last yesterday.

I **have discovered** why she **refused our invitation**.

when she **will leave** on holiday.

how she **managed** to persuade him.

which countries she **has been to**.

She **will find out** what he **was doing** there at the time.

why he **wants** to resign.

how long he **has been living** in this city.

which one he **would rather** choose.

whether he **will attend** the meeting or not.

if he **completed** the job he had been given.

They **haven't announced yet** where the party **will be held**.

who **took over** the firm.

what **has been going on** here.

who/whom they **are going to award** the prize to.

b) Noun Clause as the object of a verb in Past Tense

Temel cümlelerin yüklemi "*I thought, I had thought*" gibi **Past** ya da **Past Perfect Tense** ise, noun clause'un tense'i eylemin oluş zamanını ifade eden tense'in bir derece past biçimidir. Yani *will* yerine *would*, *can* yerine *could*, *have done* yerine *had done*, *did* yerine *had done* gibi.

Statement: They **have finished** writing their report.

Noun clause: I **noticed** (that) they **had finished** writing their report.

Question: When **will** he come?

Noun clause: He **wondered** when he **would** come.

Question: Is she **going to come** with us?

Noun clause: He **wanted to know** whether/if she **was going to come** with us.

I **know** (that) he **can pass** the exam without much effort.

(Fazla çaba harcamadan sınavı geçebileceğini **biliyorum**.)

I **knew** (that) he **could pass** the exam without much effort.

(Fazla çaba harcamadan sınavı geçebileceğini **biliyordum**.)

I **don't know** for sure what she **bought** for you.

(Sana ne aldığını kesin olarak **bilmiyorum**.)

I **didn't know** for sure what she **had bought** for you.

(Sana ne aldığını kesin olarak **bilmiyordum**.)

I've **just learnt** (that) she **is coming** soon.

(Onun yakında geleceğini henüz **öğrendim**.)

I **had just learnt** (that) she **was coming** soon.

(Onun yakında geleceğini henüz **öğrenmiştim**.)

Ancak noun clause genel bir doğruyu ya da doğa kanununu ifade ediyorsa, temel cümlelerin yüklemi **past** olduğunda da noun clause'un tense'i **present** olabilir.

After the experiment, we **found out** that different fluids **have** different boiling points.

Should, had better, ought to, would rather, would prefer ve would like, temel fiil **past** olduğunda da aynı kalır. *May, might* biçiminde, *have to* ve *must* ise *had to* biçiminde değiştirilir.

I **think** she **would rather stay** at home.

(Evde kalmayı tercih edeceğini **zannediyorum**.)

I **thought** she **would rather stay** at home.

(Evde kalmayı tercih edeceğini **zannediyordum**.)

I **suggest** that he **should look** for another job.

(Başka bir iş aramasını **öneriyorum**.)

I **suggested** that he **should look** for another job.

(Başka bir iş aramasını **önerdim**.)

She **knows** (that) she **must/has to help** her mother.

(Annesine yardım etmek zorunda olduğunu **biliyor**.)

She **knew** (that) she **had to help** her mother.

(Annesine yardım etmek zorunda olduğunu **biliyordu**.)

1-6 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT NOUN CLAUSES

Noun clause'larda dikkat etmemiz gereken bir diğer nokta, fiillerin alabilecekleri noun clause tipleridir. Çünkü her fiil, üç tip noun clause alamayabilir. Sadece soru tipinde (*soru sözcüğüyle* ya da *whether/if* ile başlayan) noun clause alabilen, sadece "*that clause*" alabilen ya da her iki tip noun clause ile kullanılabilen fiiller vardır.

Örneğin, "*zannetmek*" anlamında "*think*" sadece "*that clause*" alabilir. Çünkü bir şeyin "*ne zaman olacağını, nasıl olacağını, olup olmayacağını*" zannedemeyiz. Ancak bir şeyin "*olduğunu, olacağını*" (*that clause*) zannedebiliriz.

I **think** (that) she will give up her job.

I **don't think** (that) she will go on working under these conditions.

I **thought** (that) she would refuse our offer.

I **didn't think** (that) she would accept our offer.

Ancak "*think*", 'I can't think' biçiminde kullanılırsa, "*Bir neden düşünemiyorum, anlamıyorum*" anlamına gelir ki soru sözcüğüyle başlayan bir noun clause alabilir.

I **can't think why** she refused our offer.

I **can't think why** she won't come with us.

Ask, want to know gibi bazı fiiller ise "*that clause*" almazlar. Bu fiilleri ancak bir soru sözcüğüyle ya da *whether/if* ile başlayan noun clause'larla kullanabiliriz. Çünkü "*bir şeyin olacağını (that clause)*" soramayız. Bir şeyin "*ne zaman olacağını, nasıl olacağını, nerede olacağını*," ya da bir şeyin "*olup olmayacağını*" sorabiliriz.

I **will ask him what** he will do with so much money.
She **asks where** we are going to meet.
I **asked him whether** he liked the meal.
She **wants to learn if** I will join them.

Tell, understand, explain, know, etc. gibi fiiller ise üç tip noun clause ile de kullanılabilirler.

He **told me (that)** he couldn't understand the lesson.
I **will tell you tomorrow whether** I will come with you or stay home.
He **hasn't told me yet where** we are going to meet.
I **know (that)** she doesn't trust me.
I **know when** she will leave on holiday.
I **don't know whether/if** she will be interested in our offer.
She **understood by his remarks (that)** he wouldn't lend her the money.
She **didn't understand why** he had refused to lend her some money.
I **couldn't understand whether/if** she was sincere in her attitude towards me.

Bu farklı kullanımları göz önüne alarak, örneklerde kullandığımız fiiller ya da yaygın olarak bilinenler dışındaki fiillerle karşılaştığımız zaman, fiilin alabileceği noun clause tipini belirlemede size önerebileceğimiz yöntem, temel cümlelerin yüklemi ile noun clause'daki anlam arasında mantıksal bir bütünlük sağlamanızdır.

1-7 QUESTION WORDS FOLLOWED by INFINITIVES

Soru sözcüğüyle ya da "*whether*" ile başlayan noun clause'ları, belli kurallar dahilinde kısaltarak, **Question word + infinitive** biçiminde ifade edebiliriz.

Kısaltma yapabilmemiz için öncelikle, temel cümlelerin öznesi ile noun clause'un öznesi aynı olmalıdır.

I don't know what I should do in this case.
I don't know what to do in this case.
(Bu durumda ne yapacağımı bilmiyorum.)

Özneler farklı ise kısaltma yapamayız.

I don't know what **you** should do in this case. (no change)
(Bu durumda ne yapacağımı bilmiyorum.)

Eğer bu cümleyi "... *what to do*" biçiminde kısaltırsak, "... *ne yapacağımı* ..." anlamına gelir ki cümlelerin anlamını değiştirmiş oluruz.

Temel cümledeki yüklemnin nesnesi ile (indirect object) noun clause'un öznesi aynı kişi ise yine kısaltma yapabiliriz.

I can tell **you** how **you** can get to the station.
I can tell you how to get to the station.
(İstasyona nasıl gideceğini söyleyebilirim.)

Can you show **me** how **I** can start this machine?
Can you show me how to start this machine?
(Bu makineyi nasıl çalıştıracakımı bana gösterebilir misin?)

"Whether" ile başlayan noun clause'ları da aynı kurallara göre kısaltabiliriz. ("if" bu şekilde kısaltma için kullanılamaz.)

I can't decide whether I should stay home or come with you.
I can't decide whether to stay home or (to) come with you.

They wondered whether they should buy an expensive present or a cheap one.
They wondered whether to buy an expensive present or a cheap one.

Kısaltma yaparken, noun clause'da kullanılan tense'i de dikkate almalıyız. Bu kısaltma her tense ile mümkün değildir. **Should** ya da **can/could** ile kurulmuş cümleleri kısaltabiliriz.

She told me where I could get fresh vegetables.
She told me where to get fresh vegetables.

I don't know who/whom I should invite to the party.
I don't know who/whom to invite to the party.

I think I know how I can overcome this situation.
I think I know how to overcome this situation.

1-8 "-EVER" WORDS in NOUN CLAUSES

WHOEVER	}	mean any person	WHICHEVER	}	mean any thing
WHOMEVER			WHATEVER		
WHEREVER		means any place	WHENEVER		means any time
HOWEVER		means any way (manner)			

Whoever ve **whomever**, "kim olursa olsun, her kim isterse" anlamına gelir. Noun clause'un öznesi durumudaysa sadece **whoever**, nesnesi durumundaysa **whoever** ya da **whomever** kullanabiliriz.

- Who should I give this book to?
- It doesn't matter to me. You can give it to **whoever** needs it. (*Whoever* noun clause'un öznesidir.)
(Kitabı, kimin ihtiyacı varsa ona verebilirsin.)
- Who should I give this book to?
- It doesn't matter to me. You can give it to **whoever/whomever** you like. (*Whoever/whomever* noun clause'un nesnesi durumundadır. Çünkü noun clause'un öznesi "you"dur.)
(Kitabı, sen kime istersen ona ver.)

Whoever/whomever I spoke to said they didn't like the party.
Whoever took my dictionary should return it right away.
Whoever wants to come with us should make his decision now.
I think I have the freedom to talk to **whoever/whomever** I like.

Wherever, "neresi olursa olsun, canın nereye isterse..." anlamına gelir.

- Where should I put this vase?
- You can put it **wherever** you think is suitable.
- Where shall we go on holiday this summer?
- I haven't a special place in my mind. We can go **wherever** you want.
- I must talk to her at once. Try to find her **wherever** she is.

However, "istediğin gibi yap, nasıl istersen öyle yap" anlamına gelir.

- Students in high school have to wear a uniform in Turkey, but in Europe there is no such rule. Students may dress **however** they please.
(Öğrenciler istedikleri gibi giyinebilirler.)
- How would you like your egg?
- **However** you cook the egg is all right with me.
(Yumurtayı nasıl pişirirsen pişir benim için uygundur.)

"**However**"ın bu kullanımı ile "**but**" anlamındaki kullanımı arasındaki farka dikkat ediniz.

You can furnish the house **however (any way)** you like.
(Evi istediğin gibi döşeyebilirsin.)

I don't want to interfere in your choice about the furniture; **however (but)**, I prefer modern style.
(Mobilya konusundaki seçimine karışmak istemiyorum ama ben modern stili tercih ederim.)

Whatever ve **whichever**, "ne istersen, hangisini istersen" anlamını verir. Burada önce, "what" ile "which" arasındaki farkı netleştirmek gerekir.

"**Which**" sınırlı bir grup içinde tercih yaparken "hangisi" anlamını verir. "**What**"da ise sınır yoktur.

- **What languages** can you speak? (Bu soruyu sorarken bütün dilleri göz önüne alıyoruz.)
- **Which European languages** can you speak? (Avrupa dilleri ile sınırlıyoruz.)
- **What should I wear** to the party?
- **Which of my evening dresses** should I wear to the party?

What ile **which** arasındaki bu fark, **whatever** ve **whichever** için de geçerlidir.

- We shall try to do **whatever** is needed to make your stay an enjoyable one.
- There are three rooms left at the hotel. You can choose **whichever** you want.
- Here are the box of tools. You can take **whichever** one suits your requirement.
- Think over your words. Don't just say **whatever** comes into your mind.

Whenever, "ne zaman istersen, istediğin zaman" anlamını verir.

- Shall we leave now?
- It's up to you. We can leave **whenever** you want.
(Ne zaman istersen/istediğin zaman gidebiliriz.)
- You don't have to stay till the end of the programme.
You may leave **whenever** you wish.

EXERCISE 5 : Complete the sentences by using "-ever" words.

- 1- I arrange the boxes in the boot of the car, I cannot shut it. We will have to take something out.
- 2- I like Heather dropping round for a coffee, but she comes, she stays for hours and I get nothing done.
- 3- The children love this hotel. They have a large open buffet dinner, so they can eat virtually they like.
- 4- The singer has sung all over the world and she gets a warm reception she performs.

- 5- he says he was doing at the time when the crime was committed, he can't have been in the sports centre as it was closed then.
- 6- they employ for the job will have a hard time implementing the changes.
- 7- He can't decide which university to go to, but one he chooses, he will need a good raincoat and some thick jumpers. Winters in the UK are quite cold.
- 8- leads the group will be responsible for making sure no one is left behind.
- 9- anyone manages to lift himself off the floor with his stomach muscles, as they demonstrate on this fitness video, I don't know.
- 10- I usually listen to my Enya cassettes I feel sad, even though her songs are quite melancholy.
- 11- Before a prime meridian was agreed upon, map makers usually began numbering the lines of longitude on their maps at meridian passed through the site of their national observatory.
- 12- The activist's home was generally surrounded by intelligence agents and he was followed he went.
- 13- wishes to attain a considerable success in Professor Addison's course must give his days and nights to the study of Shakespeare.
- 14- of you will clean this mess does not interest me — I want the room clean.
- 15- Of course I'd like to lead my life I like, but sometimes it is just not possible.

EXERCISE 6 : Fill in the blanks in the passages below with the correct choice.

An eleven-year-old boy had the role of Joseph in the Sunday-school Christmas program. His costume had been provided by the school, (1) the shoes. The boy was discussing with his mother (2) he should wear on his feet. The mother (3) sandals, but the boy wanted to wear his cowboy boots. When his mother said it was unlikely that Joseph wore western boots, the son replied, "Yes, but then he (4) braces on his teeth, (5)" After this clever remark, the mother let her son wear the boots.

- 1-
A) rather B) such as
C) except D) even
E) just
- 2-
A) how B) what
C) which D) why
E) that
- 3-
A) argued B) advised
C) indicated D) informed
E) suggested
- 4-
A) wasn't having
B) won't have
C) doesn't have
D) didn't have
E) hasn't had
- 5-
A) too B) neither
C) nor D) either
E) also

(6) Canada is today a member of the Commonwealth is (7) in large measure to the political foresight of Robert Baldwin. He was elected to the legislature of Upper Canada in 1829, four years (8) he began the practice of law in his native town of York, now Toronto. Baldwin became the supporter of responsible government. He (9) that Canada should have a system of cabinet and parliamentary government like (10) England, with a legislature elected entirely by popular vote. However, he had no sympathy with the extremists who launched the ill-fated rebellion of French-Canadian peasants in 1837-38.

- 6-
A) Which B) What
C) Where D) Whose
E) That
- 7-
A) despite B) due
C) besides D) in addition
E) because
- 8-
A) after B) later
C) ago D) next
E) since
- 9-
A) attained B) expected
C) wanted D) insisted
E) predicted
- 10-
A) which B) how
C) such D) that of
E) such as

TEST YOURSELF 1

1-45. sorularda, cümlede bırakılan boşluğu uygun şekilde tamamlayan kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- she lost a leg didn't stop her from wanting to be a champion swimmer, and now she has won a gold medal for South Africa at the Disabled Commonwealth Games.
 A) How B) The fact that
 C) What D) Whether or not
 E) When

- 2- I'm not sure sport is best for improving overall fitness. Why don't you ask the instructor at the gym?
 A) how B) who
 C) which D) when
 E) if

- 3- Thousands of people have lost their jobs the economic crisis began.
 A) how B) since
 C) when D) why
 E) until

- 4- I don't know we will be able to get a babysitter. Can I let you know about Friday's party tomorrow?
 A) whether B) when
 C) whom D) who
 E) which

- 5- the children can do there while we are attending the conference in York is something we should think about before we leave.
 A) Which B) Where
 C) When D) What
 E) How

- 6- I can't remember the miners were trapped down the mine shaft, but it was a considerable length of time.
 A) how often B) how far
 C) how many D) how much
 E) how long

- 7- I'm not sure Peppers Restaurant accepts credit cards, so we'd better have some cash with us.
 A) whom B) where
 C) whether D) which
 E) when

- 8- Excuse me. Can you tell me I can ask to sign my passport application?
 A) whom B) what
 C) how D) when
 E) why

- 9- Some people can't understand the union has to complain about as they believe the pay offer from the management is more than satisfactory.
 A) who B) why
 C) where D) what
 E) which

- 10- My uncle is mad about fishing and goes to the river he has any spare time.
 A) whoever B) however
 C) whenever D) whichever
 E) whatever

- 11- Didn't they tell you entrance to use? Your tickets are for section M, which is on the other side of the stadium.
 A) which B) where
 C) whom D) when
 E) how

- 12- It is hard to imagine anyone would want to take harmful illegal drugs.
 A) which B) what
 C) whom D) whether
 E) why

- 13- The manager of the youth offending team has explained the members of his team try to rehabilitate youngsters who are involved in crime.
 A) however B) how far
 C) how D) what
 E) whom

- 14- I would like to know breakfast is included in the price or not.
 A) which B) how
 C) where D) when
 E) if

15- It is obvious Mrs Pearce cares for her family. She not only paid all the expenses for her children to attend university, but she paid for them to have extra private tuition as well.

- A) how long B) whomever
C) however D) how much
E) how often

16- Everyone could tell proud Steve was of his wife when she won the award.

- A) whom B) when
C) which D) what
E) how

17- we join them on their trip to Kenya depends on how much it will cost us in total.

- A) Even if B) The fact that
C) Which D) Whether
E) Whatever

18- Most of us know the Finance Manager is totally incompetent, but for some reason, nobody challenges him at work.

- A) whom B) that
C) what D) when
E) where

19- The low rate of interest in the UK at the moment explains there is a shortage of houses for sale.

- A) why B) where
C) how long D) what
E) when

20- I think Sarah's brother lives around they have built the new leisure centre.

- A) where B) who
C) that D) when
E) how

21- In law, it is no defense for a person to say he was unaware that he did was against the law.

- A) when B) where
C) which D) that
E) what

22- I have observed I have much more energy when I eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.

- A) when B) where
C) that D) what
E) whose

23- Ireland's colourful customs have spread the Irish have settled throughout the world.

- A) however B) whenever
C) whoever D) wherever
E) whichever

24- The local people believe that the manor brought bad luck to possessed it.

- A) wherever B) whoever
C) however D) whatever
E) whomever

25- I can't tell you exactly it will take me to type this report, but it can't be less than half an hour.

- A) what else B) what time
C) however D) when
E) how long

26- It's not right to talk about your personal problems with you meet in the office.

- A) wherever B) whatever
C) whenever D) whomever
E) however

27- We haven't been told yet our next pay rise will be.

- A) where B) whenever
C) whose D) whom
E) how much

28- A dog can be fed either the dry meal or canned type of dog food, but type is selected must contain the nutrients essential for the animal's well-being.

- A) whichever B) however
C) wherever D) whatever
E) whenever

29- The Americans have the best intelligence and surveillance systems in the world, but they still haven't been able to locate exactly Bin Laden is.

- A) when B) where
C) why D) who
E) what

30- It turned out his girlfriend had stabbed him to death and not another driver in a fit of road rage.

- A) whom B) what
C) that D) when
E) why

31- Joining a sports team at university will allow you to meet new friends and forget about your studies one afternoon a week, sport you choose.

- A) wherever B) however
C) whoever D) whichever
E) whenever

32- The availability of funding for post-graduate study in the UK largely depends on businesses consider the subject worth sponsoring or not.

- A) what B) whether
C) if D) how
E) when

33- That's I want you to swim at the Olympic Games. Do you think you can achieve the same performance under pressure?

- A) what B) which
C) since D) how
E) when

34- After his magic presentation to his school friends, Thomas revealed he had 'magically' joined the two pieces of rope.

- A) what B) which
C) how D) why
E) if

35- My daughter insists that we feed the ducks with bread we go to the park.

- A) whichever B) however
C) whoever D) wherever
E) whenever

36- I will be able to tell you airline are offering flights to Turin, Italy, for £35 I next drive past the advertising board on my way to work.

- A) when/that B) what/where
C) which/when D) how/what
E) where/whether

37- I would like to know signature this is because they have signed for a delivery of six cases of coca cola and I can only find five cases.

- A) who B) whose
C) what D) how
E) which

38- I could count on one hand times Levent has been on time for class.

- A) how long B) how far
C) how much D) how often
E) how many

39- The removal men could hardly believe furniture Simon had, especially as he was living in a one-bedroom flat.

- A) how few B) how often
C) however D) how far
E) how much

40- The poor performance by the Jamaican relay team, who were favourites to win the race, demonstrated teamwork sometimes counts more than individual talent.

- A) which B) who
C) what D) that
E) where

41- I wonder whether I the house that I after work today.

- A) like/will view
B) have liked/viewed
C) liked/had viewed
D) will like/am going to view
E) should like/had been viewing

42- The new computer software packages for market research can calculate statistics from raw data in a matter of hours, so one researcher in a day what a team of analysts weeks to calculate.

- A) had achieved/is going to take
B) could achieve/was taken
C) can achieve/used to take
D) achieved/will have taken
E) achieves/has been taken

43- Your performance in the classroom during teaching practice whether you pass your certificate exam or not.

- A) had determined
B) had been determining
C) was determining
D) will determine
E) has been determined

44- Jamie's mother wanted to know who the chocolate milkshake all over the carpet.

- A) was spilt B) is spilling
C) will spill D) was spilling
E) had spilt

45- For the past few hours, the technical director of the football club videos of their next rivals to ascertain what the weaknesses of the team

- A) is watching/have been
- B) will be watching/were
- C) has been watching/are
- D) will have watched/will be
- E) was watching/had been

46-55. sorularda, yarım bırakılan cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

46- During my second day at the hospital, the staff nurse showed me

- A) whether the condition is serious or not
- B) which made me feel inferior
- C) that today she is in charge
- D) where can I find the bandages
- E) where the patients' records are kept

47- Do you know?

- A) since she was breaking the speed limit
- B) is the speed limit different in Belgium from that in the UK
- C) where can we park in Ghent town centre
- D) what the speed limit is in Belgium
- E) how far over the speed limit are we driving

48- The council had to make a guess about

- A) whether the council consult the public or not
- B) how many members of the public would attend the meeting
- C) the fact that public council meetings are so unpopular
- D) whenever Mr Prescott from Bayston Hill complains
- E) if the politician would gain enough support

49- Her daughter didn't understand

- A) that she was going to attend an all-girl school
- B) which plastic surgeon did she visit
- C) why she had had plastic surgery carried out on her face
- D) ever since her father disappeared without leaving any trace
- E) by the time her father has finished explaining the situation

50- His strange behaviour recently makes everybody wonder

- A) that he has to seek the help of a psychiatrist about his problems
- B) whether he can still carry out his duties efficiently
- C) how can they still let him operate on patients
- D) ever since he made the horrific mistake
- E) when he unnecessarily left a young girl scarred for life only last week

51- Following the end of the civil war, the Angolan authorities acknowledge

- A) why haven't people been told that their children are still alive
- B) that the number of children on the missing list doesn't represent the true number
- C) how many children are still missing
- D) who believe there are several thousand children still to be reunited with their parents or relatives
- E) which television station is presenting the names and pictures of missing children

52-, so the police will send them to the forensic science laboratory.

- A) The items found in the car indicate that they belonged to the kidnappers
- B) Now its clear who carried out the kidnapping of the teenager
- C) The police admitted that they should have searched the man's house
- D) The police guidelines stipulate that they requested a search warrant
- E) The kidnapper pretended that the girl was still alive by playing tapes of her voice

53- was his only wish.

- A) Which school will he send his son to
- B) Without knowing whether his wife was dead or alive
- C) What brand of perfume does his wife usually wear
- D) However he hadn't contacted the police yet
- E) That his daughter would be found alive and well

54- is the subject of a book.

- A) Since he fled his country in fear for Portugal over ten years ago
- B) Whenever he represents his country abroad
- C) When will his story be made public
- D) How he was tortured, exiled and returned to East Timor
- E) Every time his name is mentioned in the media

55- is not our concern. This is an important investigation and you have to stay at work.

- A) The fact that you have been invited to a party
- B) If you have a pressing engagement somewhere else
- C) Where we suspect the murder weapon is hidden
- D) What exactly we are going to be looking for
- E) Who do you want in the search team

56-60. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

56- Başarılı bir ev iç dekorasyonu yaratmak için, iç mimar ile müşteri, ne istendiğini ve ne kadar para harcanabileceğini anlamak için birbirlerini yeterince iyi tanımalıdırlar.

- A) The creation of a successful interior design for the home requires an understanding between the designer and the customer of the desired effect and how much money is available.
- B) A successful interior design for the home can only be accomplished if the designer and the client form a relationship and understand what is wanted and the purchaser's budget.
- C) To create a successful home interior design, the designer and client must get to know each other well enough to understand what is wanted and how much money can be spent.
- D) To decorate a home successfully a client needs to find a designer who will understand what is wanted and how much the client is willing to spend.
- E) Successful home interior designs can be created when the designer and the homeowner form an understanding of the desired effect and the client's maximum budget.

57- Toplantıyı neden erteledikleri konusunda Başkan'ın yaptığı açıklamayı üyelerin büyük çoğunluğu pek inandırıcı bulmadı.

- A) Some members, but not the majority, believed the Chairman's explanation about his reasons for postponing the meeting.
- B) The majority of the members didn't find the Chairman's explanation about why they postponed the meeting very convincing.
- C) The Chairman didn't manage to convince many of the members with his explanation about why the meeting had had to be postponed.
- D) The Chairman gave an explanation as to why he had postponed the meeting, which didn't convince the majority of the members.
- E) Although the Chairman explained the reasons for postponing the meeting, the majority of the members remained unconvinced.

58- Başaracağından hiç kuşkusuz; çünkü amacına ulaşmak için ne gerekiyorsa yapacağını biliyordum.

- A) I had no doubt that she would succeed as I knew she would do whatever was needed to attain her aim.
- B) She will no doubt be able to succeed as I know she is capable of doing whatever is needed to achieve the aim.
- C) I was certain that she would succeed, knowing her to be able to do whatever was required in the attainment of her aim.
- D) I didn't once doubt her ability to succeed as I was aware she could do whatever was necessary to achieve her goal.
- E) I am certain that her success was due to her willingness to do whatever was necessary to achieve her ambition.

59- Onun yerinde olsaydım ne yapardım bilmiyorum.

- A) I don't know what he should do in the circumstances.
- B) I couldn't say what I would do if I were in his position.
- C) It is difficult to say what one should do in his situation.
- D) I don't know what I would do if I were in his position.
- E) Were I in his position, I would have difficulty deciding what to do.

60- Chicago'yu ilginç bir şehir yapan, çağdaş dizayndaki eğilimleri yansıtan mimarisidir.

- A) Chicago is made more interesting by its architecture, which is representative of modern design trends.
- B) The architecture in Chicago, which reflects trends in modern design, makes it an interesting city.
- C) The most interesting feature in Chicago is the architecture which exemplifies trends in modern design.
- D) Interesting trends in contemporary architectural design can be seen in Chicago.
- E) What makes Chicago an interesting city is its architecture, which reflects trends in modern design.

61-65. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

61- It is still an unresolved debate about whether heredity or environment has the greater influence on intelligence.

- A) Hala çözümlenememiş konulardan biri de kalıtımın mı yoksa çevrenin mi zeka üzerinde daha etkili olduğu tartışmasıdır.
- B) Zeka üzerinde kalıtımın mı yoksa çevrenin mi daha büyük etkisi olduğu tartışması hala devam etmektedir.
- C) Zeka üzerinde kalıtım ya da çevreden hangisinin daha büyük etkisi olduğu tartışması hala çözümlenememiştir.
- D) Kalıtımın mı yoksa çevrenin mi zeka üzerindeki etkisi daha büyüktür konusu hala tartışılmaktadır.
- E) Zeka üzerinde kalıtımın mı yoksa çevrenin mi daha büyük etkisi olduğu hala çözümlenmemiş bir tartışmadır.

62- The peoples of both countries were aware that the signing of the treaty was an event of historic importance.

- A) Anlaşmanın imzalanması her iki ülke halkı için tarihe geçecek bir olay olarak algılandı.
- B) İmzalanan anlaşmanın her iki ülke halkı için de tarihi öneme sahip olduğu biliniyordu.
- C) Her iki ülke halkı, anlaşmanın imzalanmasının tarihi öneme sahip bir olay olduğunun bilincindeydi.
- D) Her iki ülke halkı, anlaşma imzalanınca, tarihi öneme sahip bir olay yaşandığının bilincine vardı.
- E) Anlaşmanın imzalanması her iki ülke halkının bilincine tarihi önemi olan bir olay olarak kazındı.

63- For the city-dwellers who are exposed to air-pollution during the winter months, breathing in clean air is what matters most on holiday.

- A) Kış aylarında hava kirliliğine maruz kalan kentliler için, temiz hava solumak tatilde en önemli olan şeydir.
- B) Tatilde temiz hava almak, kış aylarında hava kirliliğine maruz kalan kentliler için çok önemlidir.
- C) Kentliler kış aylarında hava kirliliğine maruz kaldıklarından, temiz hava solumak onlar için tatilin önemli bir işlevidir.
- D) Kentliler için, tatilde önemli olan bir şey de, kış aylarındaki hava kirliliğinin etkisine karşı temiz havayı solumaktır.
- E) Kış aylarında hava kirliliğine maruz kaldıkları için kentliler, temiz hava soluyabilecekleri bir yerde tatil yapmaya özen gösterirler.

64- The boss assured the employees that the firm was perfectly sound, and in no danger of going bankrupt.

- A) Patron çalışanlara, şirketin iflas etme tehlikesinin olmadığını söylerken sesi son derece güven vericiydi.
- B) Patron, şirketin tamamen sağlıklı olduğu ve iflas etme tehlikesinin olmadığı konusunda çalışanlara güvence verdi.
- C) Patron tarafından çalışanlara, şirketin tamamen sağlıklı olduğu ve iflas etme tehlikesinin olmadığı konusunda güvence verildi.
- D) Patron, güven veren bir sesle çalışanlara, şirketin çok iyi durumda olduğunu ve iflas etme tehlikesinin bulunmadığını söyledi.
- E) Patron çalışanlara güvence vererek, şirketin iyi durumda olduğunu ve iflas etme tehlikesinin olmadığını belirtti.

65- Of the many types of equipment on the market, the potential fisherman may select whichever one suits his needs, desires and budget.

- A) Piyasada ekipman çeşidi bol olduğu için potansiyel balıkçı, kendi ihtiyaçlarına, isteklerine ve bütçesine uygun olanları seçebilmektedir.
- B) Potansiyel balıkçı, piyasadaki çeşitli ekipmandan hangisi kendi ihtiyaçlarına, isteklerine ve bütçesine uygunsu onu seçmelidir.

- C) Potansiyel balıkçı, piyasadaki çok çeşitli ekipmandan hangisi kendi ihtiyaçlarına, isteklerine ve bütçesine uyuyorsa seçebilir.
- D) Piyasadaki çok çeşitli ekipmandan her potansiyel balıkçının kendi ihtiyaçlarına, isteklerine ve bütçesine uygun olanı alması mümkündür.
- E) Piyasada o kadar çok çeşitli ekipman var ki her potansiyel balıkçı, kendi ihtiyaçlarına, isteklerine ve bütçesine uygun malzeme bulabilir.

66-70. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan seçeneği bulunuz.

66- I don't like how the sales manager speaks to the sales team.

- A) The sales manager should be more polite to the salesmen.
- B) I've noticed that the sales manager is rather rude to the sales team.
- C) I'm not in favour of the way the sales manager talks with his sales representatives.
- D) His sales team don't speak to the sales manager respectfully.
- E) The sales manager has to be more careful who he speaks to like that.

67- I can't believe how much they paid for their holiday.

- A) They didn't tell me why their holiday was so expensive.
- B) The price of their vacation seems unbelievable to me.
- C) In my opinion, they could have bought the same vacation much more cheaply.
- D) I would never pay as much as they did for a holiday.
- E) You don't know how much they paid for their holiday, do you?

68- Do you know what they are going to do to dispose of their old furniture when they move to Australia?

- A) Do you have any knowledge about how they are going to get rid of their old furniture before they move to Australia?
- B) Do you think they are going to sell their old furniture before they move to Australia?
- C) They are going to get rid of all of their old furniture before they move to Australia aren't they?
- D) I can't believe how much furniture they have to get rid of when they move to Australia, can you?

E) Do you know whether or not they are taking all of their furniture with them when they move to Australia?

69- Even though she took expensive holidays and wore designer clothes, the accountant's wife insisted that she was unaware of her husband's deception.

- A) The accountant was unaware of his wife's deception even though she went on luxury holidays and wore expensive clothes.
- B) The accountant didn't tell his wife that he was being deceitful in order to pay for her extravagant lifestyle, which included designer clothes and expensive holidays.
- C) The accountant's wife was totally unaware that her husband was deceiving her because he bought her expensive clothes and sent her on luxury holidays.
- D) Despite going on luxury holidays and having a wardrobe full of designer labels, the accountant's wife denied that she had known about her husband's deception.
- E) It was clear that the accountant's wife must have known about his deception because she wore designer clothes and went on expensive holidays.

70- I had no idea where to buy a telephone cable extension, so I asked the sales assistant at the newsagent's.

- A) I don't know where you can buy a telephone cable extension, but I would ask the assistant at the newsagent's as she lives around here.
- B) I didn't know where to go to buy a telephone cable extension, but I finally found one at the newsagent's.
- C) The assistant in the newsagent's kindly told me where to go to buy a telephone cable extension.
- D) I asked whether the newsagent sold telephone cable extensions, but they didn't and they didn't know anywhere that did.
- E) I enquired whether the sales assistant at the newsagent's knew anywhere that sold telephone cable extensions, as I didn't know which shop to go to.

PART TWO INDIRECT SPEECH

INTRODUCTION

Birinin söylediği sözü iki şekilde aktarabiliriz: dolaysız (*direct*) ve dolaylı (*indirect*).

Dolaysız anlatım (*direct speech*), kişinin ağzından çıkan ifadeyi aynen aktarmaktır. Söz iki tırnak arasında yer alır ve "She said, she asked, etc." gibi ifadelerle aktarılır. Bu ifadeler aktarılan sözden önce ya da sonra yer alabilir.

He said, "I don't like horror films."

"I don't like horror films," he said.

He asked, "Do you like horror films?"

"Do you like horror films?" he asked.

Dolaylı anlatım (*indirect speech*), kişinin ağzından çıkan ifadeyi aktarırken bazı değişiklikler yapmayı gerektirir (*pronoun, tense, etc. changes*).

George : I don't like horror films.

George said (that) **he** didn't like horror films.

George : Do **you** like horror films?

George asked **me** if/whether **I** liked horror films.

Dolaylı anlatımı, aktarılan cümlelerin yapısı açısından şu üç grupta inceleyebiliriz:

1- Reporting Statements

2- Reporting Questions

3- Reporting Imperatives

2-1 REPORTING STATEMENTS

Düz cümleleri aktarırken en çok kullanılan aktarım sözü "tell" ve "say" dir. "Tell" den sonra mutlaka sözün kime söylendiğini belirtmemiz gerekir. *He has told me..., I will tell him... We told them..., etc.* "Say" den sonra hemen cümle gelir. *He said (that) ..., I will say (that) ..., etc.* "Say" den sonra bir zamir kullanmak istersek, *"He said to me, She said to us, etc."* gibi, zamirden önce "to" kullanmak zorundayız. Ancak "say" in bu kullanımı, Indirect Speech' de pek yaygın değildir.

Eğer aktarım sözü, *"She always tells us, She has just told me, She will tell us"* gibi **Simple Present**, **Present Perfect** ve **Simple Future** ise, aktarılan cümlelerin tense'inde bir değişiklik yapılmaz. Sadece gerekli zamir değişiklikleri yapılır.

Paul : I am not so keen to see that film.

Paul says (that) **he** is not so keen to see that film.

Paul has told us (that) **he** is not so keen to see that film.

Paul will tell you (that) **he** is not so keen to see that film.

Eğer aktarma sözü **Simple Past** ya da **Past Perfect** ise (*I told him, he had told us, etc.*), zamir değişikliklerinin yanı sıra, tense ve zaman zarflarında da değişiklik yapılır. Direct cümlelerin zamirlerini değiştirirken, sözü kimin söylediğini ve bu sözü kimin kime aktardığını dikkate almalıyız.

Ayşe: I will help **you** tomorrow.
 Ayşe told **me** (that) she would help **me** the following day.
 Ayşe told **her mother** (that) she would help **her** the following day.
 Ayşe told **her brother** (that) she would help **him** the following day.

a) Tense Changes in Reported Speech

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Simple Present	Simple Past
"I never get up late," he said.	He said (that) he never got up late.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
"I'm working on my thesis," he said.	He said (that) he was working on his thesis.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
"I've applied for a job," he said.	He said (that) he had applied for a job.
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
"I've been working for two hours," he said.	He said (that) he had been working for two hours.
Simple Past	Past Perfect
"I stayed at home last night," he said.	He said (that) he had stayed at home the previous night.
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
"I was working in Ankara last year," he said.	He said that he had been working in Ankara the previous year.
am/is/are going to	was/were going to
shall/will	should/would
should/would	should/would
can	could
could	could
must, have to	had to
must, have to (future necessity)	must/had to/would have to
must (deduction)	must
don't have to	didn't have to
mustn't	wasn't, weren't to do/mustn't
should/ought to/had better	should/ought to/had better
may	might
might	might
used to	used to

Direct cümledeki *"I/We shall"*, indirect cümlede *"He/She/They would"* olur. Ancak indirect cümlede özne **I/We** olarak kalıyorsa *"I/We should/would"* kullanılır.

"I shall meet my friends tomorrow."
Ali told me (that) **he would** meet his friends the following day.

"I shall meet my friends tomorrow."
I told my mother (that) **I should/would** meet my friends the following day.

Direct cümledeki *would*, *would rather*, *would prefer*, *would like*, *would hate* gibi yapılar, indirect cümleye aynen aktarılır.

"I **would rather stay** home than go out today."
My mother said that she **would rather stay** home than go out that day.

"I **would like to invite** you to dinner one evening."
I told my friend that I **would like to invite** him to dinner one evening.

Type-1 if clause, indirect cümleye bir derece past yapılarak aktarılır. Type-2 ve Type-3 ise aynen aktarılır.

"We **shall/will spend** the day out if it **is** nice tomorrow."
She said that they **would spend** the day out if it **was** nice the following day.

"I **would do** the same if I **were** you."
She told me that she **would do** the same if she **were** me.

"I **wouldn't have behaved** like that if I **had been** in your position."
She said that she **wouldn't have behaved** like that if she **had been** in my position.

Must ve **have to** present bir anlam taşıyorsa **had to** biçimine dönüşür.

"I **must/have to get up** very early on weekdays."
She said that she **had to get up** very early on weekdays.

Must ve **have to** (will have to) future bir anlam taşıyorsa genellikle **would have to** biçimine dönüştürülür. Ancak sözün aktarıldığı sırada direct cümledeki gelecek zaman kavramı artık geçmiş durumda ise **would have to** yerine **had to** da kullanılabilir. Future bir anlam taşıyan **must** indirect cümleye değiştirilmeden de aktarılabilir.

"I **must/have to/will have to get up** very early tomorrow."
Last week, Sue left the party early, because she said she **must/had to/would have to get up** very early the following day.

"I **must/have to/will have to study** harder next year." (spoken in 1995)
She said that she **must/would have to study** harder next year.
(reported in 1995)

Tahmin bildirirken kullandığımız **must**, indirect cümleye aynen aktarılır.

"He **must be** stupid to refuse their offer."
She said that he **must be** stupid to refuse their offer.

Zaman bağlaçlarının bulunduğu cümlelerde, Past Tense ve Past Continuous Tense normalde indirect cümleye aynen aktarılır. Ancak, Past Tense'i Past Perfect Tense biçiminde de aktarabiliriz.

"I **was studying** English when you **phoned** me."
She told me that she **was studying** English when I **phoned/had phoned** her.

"I **saw** an old friend of mine while I **was driving** home yesterday."
He said he **saw** an old friend of his while he **was driving** home the day before.

Doğa kanunları, sürekli geçerliliği olan genel doğrular ve kurallar aktarılırken tense değişikliği yapılmaz.

"The earth **revolves** round the sun."
The teacher explained to his students that the earth **revolves** round the sun.

b) Expressions of time and place in Reported Speech

Direct	Indirect
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before/earlier
last week/month/year/night	the previous week/month/year/night (the week etc. before)
yesterday morning/afternoon/evening	the previous morning/afternoon/evening
a year/month/week ago	a year/month/week before, the previous year/month/week
two years/months/weeks ago	two years/months/weeks before/earlier
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next week/month/year	the following week/month/year
now	then/immediately

"I'll phone you **tomorrow**," he said to me.
He told me that he would phone me **the next day/the following day**.

"I'm going to visit my relatives **today**," she said.
She said she was going to visit her relatives **that day**.

"He left home **half an hour ago**," his mother said to me.
His mother told me he had left home **half an hour before**.

He said, "I'm leaving Istanbul **the day after tomorrow**."
He said he was leaving Istanbul **in two days' time**.

Zaman zarflarındaki bu değişme her zaman aynı olmayabilir. Sözün aktarıldığı zamanı da dikkate almamız gerekir. Örneğin sözün söylendiği gün ile aktarıldığı gün aynı ise "today" değişmez.

"I may come home late **today**."
Sue told me this morning that she might come home late **today**.

On Saturday Sue said, "I'm starting my new job **the day after tomorrow**."

Eğer bu sözü Cumartesi günü aktarıyorsak:
Sue told me that she was starting her new job **in two days' time**.
Pazar günü aktarıyorsak:
Sue told me that she was starting her new job **tomorrow**.

Pazartesi günü aktarıyorsak:
Sue told me that she was starting her new job **today**.

Direct cümledeki **this/these** indirect cümleye genellikle **that/those** ya da **the** biçiminde aktarılır. **Here** ise **there** biçiminde ifade edilir.

c) Say and tell

Direct cümleyi aktarırken, "say", cümlelerin başında ya da sonunda yer alabilir.

Sue said, "I didn't like the film."

"I didn't like the film," Sue said.

Say cümlelerin sonunda yer aldığı zaman devrik olabilir.

"I didn't like the film," said Sue.

Say'den sonra sözün kime söylendiğini belirtmek istersek **say + to** kullanılır ve bu kullanım, sadece cümlelerin sonunda yer alabilir. Cümlelerin başına gelmez ve devrik yapamayız.

"I didn't like the film," Sue said to me.

Direct cümleyi aktarırken "**tell**" de kullanabiliriz. Ancak "**tell**" den sonra sözün kime söylendiğini belirtmemiz gerekir ve **tell**, cümlelerin sonunda yer alabilir.

"I didn't like the film," Sue told me.

Tell lies, tell stories ve **tell the truth** ifadelerinde, sözün kime söylendiğini belirtmek zorunlu değildir.

She told (me) lies.

Grandma told (the children) stories.

Will you tell (me) the truth?

Indirect cümleyi aktarırken "**say**" ya da "**tell + object**" cümlelerin başında kullanılır. "**Say + to + object**" kullanımını da mümkündür ancak çok yaygın değildir.

Sue said (to me that) she hadn't liked the film.

Sue told me (that) she hadn't liked the film.

"**Tell someone about something/about doing something**", bir konuda bir şeyler anlatmak anlamındadır. "**Say**" bu şekilde kullanılmaz.

He told me about his trip to Alanya.

He told us about travelling around Turkey.

Cümleleri aktarırken "**tell**" ve "**say**" in yanı sıra başka fiiller de kullanabiliriz. Bu fiiller cümleyi *yakınma, itiraz, gözlem vb.* gibi anlamları da ilave ederek aktarmamızı sağlar. Bu şekilde yaygın olarak kullanılan fiiller şunlardır:

add	boast	object	remind+object
admit	complain	observe	reply
announce	deny *	point out	scream
answer	grumble	promise	shout
argue	inform	protest	whisper
assure+object	murmur	remark	yell

* **Deny** fiilinden sonra gelen cümle olumsuz olamaz. Ancak direct cümle olumsuzdur.

"I can't finish all this work by lunch time."
She **protested** that she couldn't finish all the work by lunch time.

"We will get married as soon as school is over."
They **announced** that they would get married as soon as school was over.

"You will really feel comfortable at that hotel."
The travel agent **assured us** that we would really feel comfortable at that hotel.

"I didn't steal the money."
He **denied** that he had stolen the money.

"I'm beginning to get bored here."
Sue **whispered** that she was beginning to get bored there.

EXERCISE 7 : Put the following sentences into Reported Speech. Pay attention to whether the reporting verb is in the Present or Past.

- 1- "I'm sorry. I can't lend you my computer, but you can come and use it for a couple of hours."
Sonia apologised to me and said that
- 2- "I want to view the house for sale in Castle Road."
The young man entered the estate agent's and told the assistant eagerly that
- 3- "We expect that house to sell quickly."
The assistant remarked that
- 4- "In that case I must view it today if that is possible."
The young man announced that
- 5- "You can view it tomorrow morning because the owner will have brought us the keys by then."
The assistant informed the young man that
- 6- "I will meet you outside the property with the keys at 9 a.m. if that is convenient for you."
The assistant added that
- 7- "My uncle is losing his short term memory."
Mary said that
- 8- "You should save your work on the computer very often, or you'll lose data in case of a power cut."
The manager reminds us regularly that
- 9- "Ever since I started working here, I have had a problem with people stealing my stapler, ruler and hole punch."
Mrs Higgins, the supervisor, yelled that
- 10- "I don't think it's my job to send papers out for meetings."
The office manager moans that
- 11- "Our mother may not feel fit enough to walk around the gardens."
My sister whispered gently that
- 12- "It is certainly not a complete reversal of government policy."
The Prime Minister assures the public that
- 13- "I have managed projects at two major exhibitions."
The interviewee answered proudly that
- 14- "I stayed in Saudi Arabia for three years, so I can speak Arabic fluently."
John boasted that
- 15- "The originality and creativity of children never ceases to amaze me."
The primary school teacher remarked that

Just For Fun

NOT TOO HEAVY

Checking in for a flight from Boston to New Hampshire on a commuter plane, I was surprised that the ticket agent asked me how much I weighed. Once airborne, the tiny ten-passenger craft was tossed around by turbulence. I started to get nervous. Looking for reassurance, I told the man seated behind me that I had lied about my weight.

"Oh, don't worry," he replied. "I fly this route at least three times a week, and just to be safe, I always add ten pounds to my weight for every woman on board."

(by Robin Sherwood from Reader's Digest)

2-2 REPORTING QUESTIONS

Soru cümlelerini aktarırken tense, yer ve zaman zarflarına ilişkin değişiklikler için izlenecek kurallar, düz cümleleri aktarırken uyguladığımız kurallarla aynıdır. Ancak, soru cümlelerini aktarırken "say" ve "tell" yerine, *ask, inquire, wonder, want to learn, want to know* gibi fiiller kullanılır. Bu fiillerden **ask**, nesne alabilir. Diğerleri almaz.

"Why didn't you come to the party?"
She **asked (me)** why I hadn't come to the party.
She **inquired/wondered/wanted to know** why I hadn't come to the party.

Soru sözcüğüyle başlayan soruları aktarırken, aktarma sözünden sonra soru sözcüğü gelir ve soru cümlesi düz cümle biçimine dönüştürülür.

"Why are you leaving so early today?"
My mother asked me **why I was leaving** so early that day.

"What time is it?"
A child in the street asked me **what time it was**.

Yardımcı fiille başlayan soruları aktarırken, aktarma sözünden sonra **if** ya da **whether** kullanılır ve soru cümlesi düz cümle biçimine dönüştürülür.

"Are you coming with us?"
She asked me **if/whether I was coming (going)** with them.

"Can you speak English?"
A tourist stopped me in the street and asked **if/whether I could speak** English.

Eğer temel cümlelerin fiili, Simple Present, Present Perfect ya da Future Tense ise soru cümlesinin tense'i aynı kalır. Sadece gerekli zamir değişiklikleri yapılır.

"Are you coming with us?"
She **is asking** me if/whether **I'm coming (going)** with them.

"Why did you refuse my offer?"
He **has asked** me twice so far why I **refused** his offer.

EXERCISE 8 : Put the following sentences into Reported Speech. Pay attention to the tense of the reporting verb.

- 1- "Has everyone written his name, address and occupation on the piece of paper?"
The meeting secretary asked
- 2- "Which unions are going on strike tomorrow?"
The managing director has asked the union representative
- 3- "What are the children doing in the attic when they should be doing their homework?"
Her husband wanted to know
- 4- "Is it still safe to visit the Spanish coast?"
The tourist asked the travel agent
- 5- "Have you renewed our car insurance?"
He asked his wife
- 6- "Which café do you use at university?"
Jenny asked her classmates
- 7- "Were the Commonwealth Games exciting?"
My colleagues asked me
- 8- "Can anyone watch the reception for five minutes?"
The receptionist asked
- 9- "How long do you think the inquiry into the rail disaster will take?"
The reporter asked the inspector
- 10- "How much is the tax on the house?"
The young man asked the estate agent

- 11- "When did you last check the oil and water of the car?"
The mechanic asked me
- 12- "Have you heard about the bombing?"
My neighbour asked me
- 13- "Why did your friend Susan move to Cornwall?"
My mother wondered
- 14- "How many 'Barbie' dolls do you have?"
My sister asked my daughter
- 15- "Who is collecting the money for Mr Green's retirement present?"
The manager asked the secretary
- 16- "When will you be given the results?"
My friend asked me
- 17- "Could you send me a map showing the location of your offices?"
I asked the secretary
- 18- "When will new elections be held?"
He enquired
- 19- "Are you taking your medication regularly?"
Grandfather, the doctor is asking you
- 20- "Did you see the relay race at the Commonwealth Games?"
I asked my colleague

Just For Fun

LOOKING FOR OUR DOG

When my children and I had finished unpacking in our new home, we noticed that our dog was missing. Concerned that she couldn't find her way back in the unfamiliar surroundings, I loaded the kids into the car and went to look for her. We drove up and down the neighbourhood without any luck.

Not far from our house I noticed a man sitting on his front porch. I asked him if he'd seen our dog. "Yes," he replied. "She's been following your car for the past ten minutes."

(by Lori Kitchens from Reader's Digest)

2-3 REPORTING IMPERATIVES

Emir cümlelerini aktarırken, **tell, order, command, ask** gibi fiiller, emrin kime verildiğini gösteren bir zamir ile birlikte kullanılırlar. *He told me, I asked him (rica etmek, istemek anlamında), They ordered me, etc. "Say" fiili, bu şekilde emir cümlesi aktarırken kullanılmaz.*

Olumlu emir cümleleri **to + verb infinitive**, olumsuz emir cümleleri : **not to + verb infinitive** biçiminde aktarılır.

Direct: "Study your lessons regularly," the teacher said to us.

Indirect: The teacher **told us to study** our lessons regularly.

Direct: "Don't try to cheat during the exam," she said to us.

Indirect: She **told us not to try** to cheat during the exam.

Eğer bir cümle emir cümlesi biçiminde başlayıp devamında bir cümlecik (clause) alıyorsa, o cümlecikğin tense'ini bir derece past yapmamız gerekir. Ancak, temel cümlelerin tense'i present ya da future ise bu tense değişikliği yapılmaz.

"Study regularly if you want to pass the exam."

The teacher **told us to study** regularly if we **wanted** to pass the exam.

"Don't release your seatbelts until after the plane has fully landed."

The air-hostess **told the passengers not to release** their seatbelts until after the plane **had fully landed**.

The teacher always **tells us to study** regularly if we **want** to pass exams.

An air-hostess usually **tells the passengers not to release** their seatbelts until after the plane **has fully landed**.

Emir cümlesi biçiminde kurulan cümleler bazen uyarı, öğüt, teşvik etme, öneri vb. gibi anlamlar ifade edebilirler. Bu durumda bu cümleleri, cümlenin ifade ettiği anlama göre *advise, encourage, warn, beg, implore, forbid, recommend, remind, request, urge, etc.* gibi fiillerle de aktarabiliriz.

"Don't play with matches."

I **warned** my son **not to play** with matches.

"Speak slowly and clearly if you don't want to be misunderstood."

She **advised me to speak** slowly and clearly if I **didn't want to be** misunderstood.

"Don't use my car again."

My father **ordered me not to use** his car again. **or**

My father **forbade me to use** his car again.

"Don't forget to phone Ann later today."

Sue **reminded me not to forget** to phone Ann later that day. **or**

Sue **reminded me to phone** Ann later that day.

"Try once more."

My friends **encouraged me to try** once more.

"Come to the picnic with us."

She **invited/asked me to come (to go)** to the picnic with them.

"Don't hit the children."

His wife **begged/implored him not to hit** the children.

"Help me, please, with this heavy suitcase."

An old lady **asked/requested me to help** her with the heavy suitcase.

EXERCISE 9 : Put the following sentences into Reported Speech.

- 1- "Take your shoes off in the hallway."
My friend's mother reminded us
- 2- "Tell me when the software programme is fully installed on the computer."
The manager asked me
- 3- "Don't walk on the grass."
The caretaker forbade us
- 4- "Take the picture with the sun behind you."
My father told my mother
- 5- "Don't give your young daughter any cola or chocolate."
The doctor told the young mother
- 6- "Don't waste time."
The referee told the footballer
- 7- "Grill the burgers under a hot grill for five minutes each side."
The instructions on the frozen beef burgers tell us
- 8- "Use paper bags for small inexpensive items and plastic carrier bags for larger purchases."
The manager told the sales assistant
- 9- "Load your weapons."
The sergeant ordered us
- 10- "Let me carry your bag for you."
Her son-in-law urged her
- 11- "Write a description of your dream holiday for homework."
Our English teacher asked us
- 12- "Get down off the sofa."
The actress ordered her pet dog

- 13- "Expect to attract a lot of attention from street sellers and beggars in Haiti."
The tour guide advised us
- 14- "Don't leave the dining table while people are still eating."
Michael's father told him sternly
- 15- "Don't go beyond the end of the road on your bicycles."
My mother reminded us

Just For Fun

AMAP

As a job counsellor at a vocational training school for refugees, I assist students in completing job application forms. During one session, I instructed the class to use "ASAP" (As Soon As Possible) if the form asked when they were available for work.

Later, while we were discussing what to write in the section regarding desired salary, I noticed that one Vietnamese man had written "AMAP". I asked him what it stood for. He replied, "As Much As Possible!"

(from Reader's Digest)

2-4 REPORTED SPEECH (MIXED TYPES)

Aktaracağımız ifadeler bazen arka arkaya iki cümle, iki soru, iki emir cümlesi ya da bir soru + bir düz cümle, bir soru + bir emir cümlesi vb. gibi karışık olarak bir arada bulunabilir. Bu durumda, her bir ifadeyi kendine özgü fiillerle aktarabiliriz. Yanı düz cümleler için *tell, say, remark, explain, etc.*, soru cümleleri için *ask, want to know, inquire, wonder, etc.*; emir cümleleri için ise *ask, tell, order, etc.* gibi fiiller kullanabiliriz.

a) Statement + Statement

"My son hasn't returned from school yet. I have to wait at home until he comes."

She **said/told me that** her son hadn't returned from school yet **and that** she had to wait at home until he came.

Aktarılan cümlelerin her ikisi de düz cümle olduğu için bir tane aktarma sözü yeterlidir. İki cümle arasında **"and that"** kullanılır. Eğer iki cümle arasında **but, so, because, as, or** gibi başka bir bağlaç varsa, o zaman **and** yerine cümlelerin kendi bağlacı kullanılır.

"I have to study hard or I will fail the test."

She **said that** she had to study hard **or** she would fail the test.

"I liked the book but I didn't like the film much."

She **said that** she had liked the book **but** she hadn't liked the film much.

b) Question + Question

"Why are you still at home? Does your lesson start later today?"

My mother **asked me why** I was still at home **and if/whether** my lesson started later that day.

c) Question + Imperative/Imperative + Question

"Why are you still waiting? Start your work without delay."

The boss **asked** the employees why they were still waiting **and told them to start** their work without delay.

"Do it as I told you. Do you have any more questions?"

The manager **told the secretary to do** it as he had told her **and asked if** she had any more questions.

d) Statement + Question / Question + Statement

"It's very hot in here. Can I open the window?"
 I **said that** it was very hot in there **and asked if** I could open the window.
 "What time is it? I don't want to miss the news programme on TV."
 She **wanted to know what** time it was **and said that** she didn't want to miss the news programme on TV.

e) Statement + Imperative/Imperative + Statement

"I'm very keen on my freedom. Don't interfere in my business."
 She **told her parents that** she was very keen on her freedom **and told them not to interfere** in her business.

"Don't involve me in this case. I don't want to get into trouble."
 He **told us not to involve** him in that case **and said that** he didn't want to get into trouble.

EXERCISE 10: Put the following sentences into Reported Speech, using the Simple Past of the reporting verb.

- 1- "Brush your hair. It looks like rats' tails."
 Her mother Sue because
- 2- "I haven't made a reservation. Do you have any vacant rooms?"
 The businesswoman the hotel receptionist
 and her
- 3- "Don't be intimidated by Emile Brocklehurst in the competition. You have as much chance as her."
 Her coach her and
- 4- "Don't sit around the house all day. It is a lovely day."
 Sharon's mother her because
- 5- "Similarities in a new language to your own don't always make the new language easier to learn. Sometimes it can make it seem more confusing."
 The teacher us and
- 6- "The dessert is delicious. Is it easy to make?"
 My friend and me
- 7- "My mother has badly burnt her arm on the oven. Can you give me some cream?"
 I the chemist and him
- 8- "Where did we buy the vacuum cleaner? Do you think it is still under guarantee?"
 She her husband and
- 9- "Keep your eye on Jamie Foster. He is a very mischievous student."
 The head teacher the supply teacher because
- 10- "Could you show me around the house at 21 Willow Street? I am looking for a house in that area."
 The customer me as

Just For Fun

PLAYING HIDE-AND-SEEK

Our yard was a gathering spot for our five children's friends. One summer night we all played hide-and-seek and had so much fun that we lost track of time. Unknown to me, a police officer had cruised by and noticed my 16-year-old daughter running, then ducking into the shadows. The officer stopped her and asked if she knew how late it was. He demanded to know where her parents were.

"Well," she replied, "Mum is up in that tree, but I haven't found Dad yet."

(from Reader's Digest)

PART THREE

AUXILIARY VERBS IN SHORT ANSWERS

3-1 TOO and EITHER

- a) İki olumlu cümle, bir öğeleri hariç, aynı anlamı taşıyorsa, ikinci cümlenin sonuna **"too"** eklenir. **"Too"** cümleye *"de, da"* anlamı verir.

They have a pet dog at home. They have a cat, **too**.
He raises sheep on his farm. He raises chickens, **too**.

Bu durum iki olumsuz cümle için söz konusuysa, ikinci cümlenin sonuna **"either"** eklenir.

They don't keep birds at home. They don't keep fish, **either**.
He doesn't raise cows on his farm. He doesn't raise pigs, **either**.

- b) Eğer iki cümlenin, özneleri hariç, diğer öğeleri aynı ise, ikinci cümlede tekrardan kaçınmak için, olumlu cümlelerde **Subject + auxiliary verb + too**, olumsuz cümlelerde **Subject + auxiliary verb + either** kullanılır. Yardımcı fiil, birinci cümledeki tense'in yardımcı fiili olmalıdır.

My parents **live** in Germany. My sister **does, too**.
I **understood** the lesson perfectly. Other students **did, too**.
Jill **was** in a hurry. Her parents **were, too**.

I **don't like** fish at all. My sister **doesn't, either**.
You **are not** old enough to get married. Your boyfriend **isn't, either**.
I **didn't quite understand** the lesson. The others **didn't, either**.

- c) **Too** ve **either**, anlamca uyumlu olan ama farklı sözcüklerden oluşan cümlelerin sonuna da gelebilir.

He is very successful in his school subjects. He shows the same success in his social life, **too**.

She isn't very popular with her schoolmates. She isn't liked much by her teachers, **either**.

- d) Bazen iki cümle, anlamca aynı olmasına rağmen, cümlelerin biri olumlu, diğeri olumsuz olabilir. Bu durumda, ikinci cümle yapı olarak olumluysa **too**, olumsuzsa **either** kullanılır.

I hate martial arts, such as judo and karate.
I **don't like** football, **either**.

3-2 SO and NEITHER / NOR

İki cümle anlamca aynı fakat özneleri farklıysa, *"de, da"* anlamını, olumlu cümleler için **so**, olumsuz cümleler için **neither** ya da **nor** ile verebiliriz. Bu yapılar, kendilerinden sonra devrik cümle alırlar:

So + auxiliary + subject, Neither / Nor + auxiliary + subject.

Kullanacağımız yardımcı fiil yine birinci cümledeki tense'in yardımcı fiilidir.

I like reading a lot, and **so does my husband**. (my husband does, too.)
I went to bed quite early last night, and **so did my parents**. (my parents did, too.)

They don't like horror films, and **neither/nor do I**. (I don't, either.)

I haven't finished my report yet, and **neither/nor has Sue**. (Sue hasn't, either. (Note: Neither/nor kendileri olumsuz olduğu için, arada kullanılan yardımcı fiil olumludur.)

Birkaç cümlecikten oluşan kompleks cümlelerde dikkate almamız gereken yan cümlelerin yardımcı fiili değil, temel cümlelerin yardımcı fiilidir.

I **don't** think we can afford such an expensive car, and **neither does** my husband.

- I **would** forgive her if she apologized to us.
- **So would I**. (I would, too.)
- I **thought** the news was rather depressing.
- So **did I**. (I did, too.)
- I **hadn't** believed him when he told us that he couldn't pass the exam.
- Nor **had I**.

Eğer bizim düşüncemiz ya da durumumuz, bir başkasınınki ile çelişiyorsa o zaman *so/neither/nor* kullanamayız. Bu zıtlığa geçişi sağlamak için **but** kullanabiliriz.

I **don't** like fish, **but** my husband **does**.
I **didn't** allow him to go alone, **but** my father **did**.
She **isn't** interested in art, **but** her husband **is**.
She **has** got a car, **but** her brother **hasn't**.
He **has** a lot of hobbies, **but** his wife **doesn't**.
They **have been** abroad, **but** I **haven't**.
I **have to** work for a living, **but** you **don't**.
He **had to** show the content of his suitcase at the customs, **but** others **didn't**.
They **can** afford a holiday abroad, **but** I **can't**.
You **must** study hard for the exam, **but** I **needn't**.
don't need to.
don't have to.

You **needn't** work for a living, **but** I **must/have to**.
don't need to
don't have to

Bu zıtlığı **though, although, even though** gibi bağlaçlarla da vurgulayabiliriz.

Although/Though/Even though I don't like fish, my husband does.

My father allowed him to go alone **although/though/even though** I didn't.

Though ikinci cümlelerin sonunda da kullanılabilir. **Although** ve **even though** bu şekilde cümle sonunda kullanılmaz.

I like watching films at the cinema, **but** I can't go very often.
I like watching films at the cinema. I can't go very often **though**.

I'm interested in sightseeing, **but** my husband isn't.
I'm interested in sightseeing. My husband isn't **though**.

EXERCISE 11 : Use "so, neither/nor..." or "too, either" with an auxiliary to complete the sentences below.

- 1- I wouldn't have taken ballet lessons from Annette Devoie if I hadn't believed she was the best teacher in the area, and my sister, Louise.
- 2- I was shocked to hear that the businessman's daughter had been kidnapped, and the whole population of the village.
- 3- When we watched the athletics at the Commonwealth Games, I enjoyed the running races the best, and my friends.
- 4- The head teacher promised to improve results and attendance, but results haven't improved, and attendance
- 5- From the gym staff, Maria can teach step aerobics, and the manageress if she has time.
- 6- I couldn't read the manager's writing on the report, and the other office typists
- 7- Until we saw the advertisement in 'The Guardian', I hadn't considered working abroad, and Steve, although Geoff had.
- 8- I wouldn't want to perform in this theatre again, and some of the other members of the choir.
- 9- I was very afraid during the floods, and my entire family
- 10- The receptionist must help the waitresses lay the tables for dinner, and the cleaner.
- 11- Joanne's little daughter couldn't resist stroking the kittens, and Sonia's little son.
- 12- His house might contain evidence, and his car
- 13- Medical receptionists should be trained to deal with upset patients, and nurses
- 14- It is a lovely house, but the kitchen needs modernising, and the bathroom.
- 15- He was hoping to be back at work by now, but his arm hasn't healed properly, and his collar bone.
- 16- Krista won't need skiing lessons, and Rob.
- 17- The Mayor himself commented on the success of your project, and several councillors.
- 18- I hate theme parks, such as Disney World, and luckily, my teenage children.
- 19- No, 'Silence of the Lambs' is not a suitable video for you, and 'Nightmare on Elm Street' Choose something more suitable.
- 20- We wanted to see a good show while in London, but 'Cats' had been sold out, and 'Phantom of the Opera'.

3-3 AUXILIARY VERBS in SHORT QUESTIONS

Biriyle sohbet ederken, karşınızdakinin söylediği sözlerle ilgilendiğimizi ifade etmek için Türkçe'de "Gerçekten mi?" ya da "A öyle mi?" gibi sözler kullanırız. Bunlar aslında soru değildir. Sadece konuşmanın akışını sağlayan sözlerdir. Türkçe'de, söylenen cümlelerin zamanı ne olursa olsun "öyle mi?" sözünü kullanabiliriz. İngilizce'de ise söylenen sözün tense'ini ve cümlelerin olumlu mu yoksa olumsuz mu olduğunu dikkate almak zorundayız. Eğer cümle **olumlu** ise soracağımız soruda da **olumlu** bir yardımcı fiil, **olumsuz** ise soruda da **olumsuz** bir yardımcı fiil kullanmamız gerekir.

- I **can't** go on holiday this summer.
- Oh, really? **Can't** you?
- I **can** cook very delicious Chinese food.
- **Can** you, really?
- I **have never** been abroad.
- Oh, **haven't** you?
- My son **never drinks** milk.
- Oh, **doesn't** he?
- Sue **is** always talking too much?
- Oh, **is** she? (note: sonda kullanılan özne *I, you, he, they, etc.* gibi bir zamir [pronoun] olmalıdır.)

Eğer konuşmanın devamında, o konudaki kendi düşüncemizi ya da durumumuzu ifade etmek istersek çeşitli yapılar kullanabiliriz.

- I **like** horror films very much.
- **Do** you? So **do** I./I **do**, too. (Öyle mi? Ben de. [severim])
- I **like** horror films very much.
- **Do** you? I **don't**. (Öyle mi? Ben sevmem.)
(note: Burada "Neither/Nor do I" kullanamayız. Çünkü onları kullanabilmemiz için bize söylenen cümlelerin olumsuz olması gerekir.)
- I **don't** like horror films at all.
- **Don't** you? Neither **do** I/Nor **do** I/I **don't** either. (Öyle mi? Ben de sevmem.)
- I **don't** like horror films at all.
- **Don't** you? I **do**. (Öyle mi? Ben severim.)
(Burada "So do I" kullanamayız. Çünkü onu kullanabilmemiz için bize söylenen cümlelerin olumlu olması gerekir.)

3-4 SO and NOT REPRESENTING a THAT-CLAUSE

a) *Believe, expect, suppose, think, hope* gibi fiillerden sonra ve *I'm afraid, It seems/appears* gibi yapılardan sonra bir **that-clause** yerine **so** ya da **not** kullanılır. Olumlu bir anlam için **so**, olumsuz bir anlam için **not** kullanılır. **So** ve **not**'ın bu kullanımı cümleyi tekrar etmekten kaçınmak içindir.

- Will that party win the election?
- I think that party will win the election. (I think so.)
so
- Do you think the teacher will postpone the exam?
- I hope that she will postpone the exam. (I hope so.)
so

That-clause olumlu ise onun yerine **so** getirebiliriz.

I expect so/ I believe so/ I'm afraid so/ It seems so, etc.

That-clause olumsuz ise onun yerine **not** getirebiliriz. Fakat "**think**" fiili ile olumsuzluğu ancak fiilin kendisini olumsuz yaparak vurgulayabiliriz.

Will that party win the election?
I don't think that party will win the election.
so
(I don't think so.)

Expect, suppose ve believe fiillerini iki şekilde kullanabiliriz.

- Has your brother found a solution?
- I **don't** expect/suppose/believe he has found a solution.
so
(I don't expect so/ I don't suppose so/ I don't believe so.)
- Has your brother found a solution?
- I expect/suppose/believe he hasn't found a solution.
not
(I expect not/ I suppose not/ I believe not.)

It appears/ seems yapısını da "**it doesn't seem/appear so**" biçiminde olumsuz yapabiliriz.

- Will she be able to pass the exam?
- It doesn't seem/appear that she'll be able to pass the exam.
so
(It doesn't seem/ appear so.)

Hope ve be afraid, "that-clause"un yerine **not** alır.

- Is she coming with us?
- I hope that she isn't coming with us.
not
(I hope not.)
- Have you been able to find tickets for the game?
- I'm afraid I haven't been able to find tickets for the game.
not
(I'm afraid not.)

b) Bu yapıları kullanarak yanıt verirken bize yöneltilen sorunun yapısına dikkat etmeliyiz.

Olumlu anlam taşıyan "tag-question"a onaylayıcı yanıt vermek istersek "so", olumsuz anlam taşıyan soruyu onaylıyorsak, "not" kullanabiliriz.

- They **can** lend us some money, can't they?
- I think so/ I hope so/ I suppose so.
- She **won't** be late for the appointment, will she?
- No, I don't think so/ I hope not/ I suppose not.
- She **won't** be able to come with us, will she?
- I'm afraid not.
- She **inherited** a large sum from her father, didn't she?
- Yes, I think so.

Bir soru sözcüğü ile başlayan sorulara bu yapıları kullanarak yanıt veremeyiz. Çünkü bu sorular, açıklama ya da bilgi isteyen sorulardır.

- **How much** money did she inherit from her father?
- A large sum.

Yardımcı fiille başlayan sorulara bu yapıları kullanarak yanıt verebiliriz. Bu yanıt, vermek istediğimiz anlama göre olumlu ya da olumsuz olabilir.

- Is she satisfied with her salary?
- I think so. (eğer memnun olduğunu zannediyorsak)
Is she satisfied with her salary?
- I don't think so. (eğer memnun olmadığını zannediyorsak)
- Do we have to return our assignments tomorrow?
- I'm afraid so. (eğer ödevlerimizi yarın teslim etmek zorundaysak)
- Will you get a raise in your salary soon?
- I'm afraid not. (eğer yakında zam almayacağımızı zannediyorsak)

c) "**So**"nun bu iki kullanımı dışında (*So do I, So is my husband, etc., I think so, I don't think so, etc.*) iki kullanımı daha vardır.

1) Eğer **do** fiili, daha önceki cümlede geçen bir fiilin yerine kullanılıyorsa, **do** nun nesnesi olarak **so** kullanılır.

I haven't ironed your shirt yet, but I will **do so** after breakfast.

2) **So + subject + verb** kalıbı, karşımızdakinin söylediği sözü onayladığımız anlamını verir.

A: It was cold yesterday.

B: **So it was.** (Evet, öyleydi.)

A: It will be hard work.

B: **So it will.** (Evet, öyle olacak.)

A: I hear that you have graduated from school. Then it **means** you can start working immediately.

B: **So it does.** I've started to look for a job already.
(Evet, öyle. İş aramaya başladım zaten.)

EXERCISE 12 : Answer the following questions using "**I think so, I hope not, etc.**"

- 1- A: Have you seen Tom today? (*be afraid*)
B: I'm afraid not. I don't think he is in the office today.
- 2- A: Have the union agreed our pay rise with the management? (*believe*)
B: I believe so. I have heard we will get 4.5% from the 1st of April.
- 3- A: Is the new shop on Broad Street really going to be another pizza restaurant? (*seem*)
B: They put up the sign this morning. It reads 'Latinao Pizzeria'.
- 4- A: Will you be going on the school trip to Powys Castle? (*suppose*)
B: My mother hasn't signed the form yet, but she usually likes me to go on school trips.
- 5- A: Were any of the candidates suitable? (*be afraid*)
B: We will have to put an advertisement in the newspaper again.
- 6- A: The little toy shop on Main Street won't be open so early in the morning, will it? (*expect*)
B: He doesn't usually open the shop until after 10 a.m.
- 7- A: Do you think the balcony needs painting? (*appear*)
B: Some of the paint is peeling off.
- 8- A: The millionaire Richard Branson's company 'Virgin' is now offering financial services, such as loans, isn't it? (*appear*)
B: They offer products of every kind now.
- 9- A: So the area is too dangerous to visit. (*seem*)
B: There are terrorists in the mountains and army patrols in the valleys.

- 10- A: Is it true that two eleven-year-old girls have disappeared from their homes? (*be afraid*)
B: The police are searching the surrounding areas.
- 11- A: The Bulgarian government wants Bulgaria to join the European Union, doesn't it? (*believe*)
B:, but the economy needs to stabilise first.
- 12- A: The primary school in Calverly isn't shutting down, is it? (*appear*)
B: The local residents have organised a petition, but the authorities still haven't changed their decision.
- 13- A: Will we have to walk up the hill to the ancient hill fort on the school trip? (*hope*)
B: I hate hiking.
- 14- A: Will we have to walk to the top of the hill to the ancient hill fort on the school trip? (*suppose*)
B: How else will we be able to see it? There isn't a road to the top and they won't let you stay behind.
- 15- A: Do you think they still have half-price picture frames in that shop? (*expect*)
B: There were just a few left when I was there yesterday.

3-5 QUESTION TAGS

Düz cümlelerin sonuna, o cümledeki tense'in yardımcı fiili getirilerek, cümle soru cümlesine dönüştürülür. Olumlu cümlelerin sonuna olumsuz yardımcı fiil; olumsuz cümlelerin sonuna ise olumlu yardımcı fiil getirilir. Yardımcı fiilden sonra cümlelerin öznesi, *I, you, he, etc.* gibi bir **zamir** (pronoun) olarak yazılır.

- Your brother **is** still at university, **isn't he**?
- Yes, he **is**.
- The Johnsons **have** been living here for a long time, **haven't they**?
- No, they **haven't**. They've only been living here for two years.
- You **don't** like fish, **do you**? (Sen balığı sevmiyorsun **değil mi**?)
- No, I **don't**. (Hayır, sevmiyorum.)
- Your son **doesn't** drink milk much, **does he**?
- Yes, he **does**.

Olumsuz cümle yapısındaki soruya yanıt verirken, "**yes**" ya da "**no**" ile vermek istediğiniz anlama dikkat ediniz.

- You **didn't** go to school yesterday, **did you**?
- No, I **didn't**. (I didn't go to school.)
- You **didn't** go to school yesterday, **did you**?
- Yes, I **did**. (I went to school yesterday.)

There is/are yapısıyla kurulan cümleler için yardımcı fiilden sonra yine **there** kullanılır.

- **There won't** be too many people at the party, **will there**?
- No, there won't.
- **There used to** be a cinema here in the past, **didn't there**?
- Yes, there did.
- **There is** too much traffic in Istanbul, **isn't there**?
- Yes, there is.

Cümlelerin öznesi *everyone (everybody), someone (somebody), no one (nobody), anyone (anybody)* gibi belgisiz zamir ise, question-tag bölümünde özne olarak **they** kullanılır.

- **Everyone** is here, **aren't they**? - Yes, they are.
- **No one** wants to be poor, **do they**? - Of course they don't.
- I don't think **anyone** will argue against our proposal, **will they**?
- I don't think so.

Cümlelerin öznesi *everything, something, nothing* gibi bir özne ise, question-tag bölümünde özne olarak **it** kullanılır.

- **Something** must be done immediately, **mustn't it?**
- I think you're right.
- **Nothing** has been done yet, **has it?**
- I'm afraid not.

Cümlede *no, none, neither, nothing, nobody, no one, scarcely, barely, hardly, hardly ever, seldom, never* gibi olumsuz anlam taşıyan bir sözcük varsa, cümle anlamca olumsuz olduğu için, question-tag bölümünde yardımcı fiil olumlu olur.

You **hardly ever** participate in such events, **do you?**
Neither of your parents approve of your marriage, **do they?**
No student of his can answer this question, **can they?**
Nothing can be done in this case, **can it?**
None of them made a complaint, **did they?**
Sue **seldom** goes to the theatre, **does she?**
She could answer **hardly any** questions, **could she?**
They **barely** spoke to us, **did they?**

Olumlu ya da olumsuz emir cümlelerinde, question tag bölümünde **will you** kullanılır.

- **Don't** make any noise, **will you?** - Okay, we'll try not to.
- **Try** to be on time for the date, **will you?** - I certainly will.

Let's biçiminde kurulan cümlelerde question tag **shall we**'dir.

- **Let's** meet in front of the cinema, **shall we?** - Good idea.
- **Let's** play a game of tennis in the afternoon, **shall we?** - Why not?

EXERCISE 13 : Put a **question tag** on the end of each sentence.

- 1- Let's invite our neighbours for the barbecue,?
- 2- I don't suppose anyone will object to Katherine's proposal,?
- 3- I don't imagine he has remembered to buy a lottery ticket,?
- 4- Almost everything in this story is typical of Romanticism,?
- 5- We had an awful summer this year. We hardly had any sunshine,?
- 6- I'm certain everyone has been trained to deal with rude customers,?
- 7- None of the athletes would take drugs to enhance their performance,?
- 8- Especially, as the products are so valuable, he shouldn't have left the showroom unattended,?
- 9- Take these tools back to their usual place after you have finished with them,?
- 10- No one cares if we start at 7.30 p.m. instead of 7.00 on Friday,?
- 11- Although it is quite an attractive part of Istanbul now, Ortaköy used to be quite rundown,?
- 12- Nothing was done to improve the area under the last government,?
- 13- After the conference, I expect you would like to relax a bit,?
- 14- Your brother is so shy that he hardly knows anyone at school,?
- 15- I was going to arrange the meeting for Thursday after school, but you play squash on Thursdays,?
- 16- Would you phone the tourist office in Lyon for me as you can speak French,?
- 17- Look! There is the university language centre, so this must be the Modern Languages Department,? Now all we have to do is find room 4.31 B.
- 18- Oh dear! Neither of the two mixed doubles players attempted to hit the ball,?
- 19- You have passed your driving test since we last visited,?
- 20- Now that the children are on holiday from school at the moment, we'll need someone to stay with them while I'm at work,?

EXERCISE 14 : Fill in the blanks in the passages below with the correct choice.

The word *rom*, or *man*, is (1) gives the Gypsy language its name, *Romany*. There are many dialects of *Romany*, but (2) are based on Sanskrit, the ancient language of India. (3) they have lived, Gypsies have absorbed many of the local words into *Romany*. It's known (4) Gypsies have always been subject to national and local laws, but they also enforce obedience to their own customs. Thus, although there are Moslem, Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant Gypsies, depending largely on (5) country they live in, they have their own baptism, marriage and burial ceremonies.

1-

- A) which B) that
C) how D) who
E) what

2-

- A) all B) each
C) every D) neither
E) the whole

3-

- A) Wherever B) Whatever
C) Whoever D) Whomever
E) Whichever

4-

- A) when B) where
C) what D) that
E) which

5-

- A) whom B) where
C) how D) which
E) that

Surgery may be used for diagnosis; that is, to determine (6) has caused the disease. It may also be used to treat an injury or a disorder, to cure a disease, to relieve suffering or to prolong life. (7) the reasons for surgery, the primary principle of the surgeon is: "(8) you cannot help, do not harm." (9) the surgery is unsuccessful, the surgeon is responsible for controlling the patient's pain before, (10) and after surgery and for preventing or controlling infection that may result from opening the body for a surgical procedure.

6-

- A) which B) what
C) where D) whom
E) how

7-

- A) However B) Whoever
C) Whatever D) Wherever
E) Whichever

8-

- A) Though B) As if
C) By the time D) Just
E) If

9-

- A) Even if B) In case
C) Just as D) Whereas
E) Until

10-

- A) when B) while
C) during D) the moment
E) since

EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS

1- **Did she tell you why the meeting on road safety was cancelled?**

- A) Yol onarımı ile ilgili görüşmelerin neden kesildiğini sana açıkladı mı?
- B) Karayolu yapımını öngören kararın hangi nedenlerle ertelendiğini sana iletti miydi?
- C) Yol güvenliğinin sağlanması için yapılacak toplantıdan sana söz etmiş miydi?
- D) Karayolu güvenliği ile ilgili toplantının neden iptal edildiğini sana söyledi mi?
- E) İptal edilen toplantının, karayolu güvenliğini ilgilendirdiğini sana niçin söyledi?

(ÖYS 1988)

2- **I can't understand why the lawyer hasn't sent in his report.**

cümlesinin dolaylı (indirect) biçimini elde etmek için.
The director said he in his report.
ifadesinde boş bırakılan yere aşağıdakilerden hangisi getirilmelidir?

- A) couldn't have understood why the lawyer hadn't sent
- B) can't understand why the lawyer hasn't sent
- C) couldn't understand why the lawyer didn't send
- D) couldn't understand why the lawyer hadn't sent
- E) can't understand why the lawyer isn't sending

(ÖYS 1989)

3- **Why are you so late? What is your excuse?**

cümlesinin dolaylı (indirect) biçimini elde etmek için.
The officer wanted to know
ifadesinde boş bırakılan yere aşağıdakilerden hangisi getirilmelidir?

- A) why I am so late and what the excuse is
- B) why I was so late and what my excuse was
- C) if I was so late and had an excuse
- D) that I was so late but had an excuse
- E) how late I was and if I had an excuse

(ÖYS 1989)

4- **The captain asked me whether it was my first journey by ship.**

- A) Kaptan bana bunun, gemiyle yaptığım ilk seyahatım olup olmadığını sordu.
- B) Kaptan, gemi ile yaptığım ilk seyahatımın nasıl olduğunu sordu.

- C) Kaptan bana, gemi ile ilk kez ne zaman seyahat ettiğimi sordu.
- D) Gemi ile ilk kez seyahat ettiğimi kaptana ilettim.
- E) Gemi ile yaptığım bu ilk seyahatımın nasıl geçtiğini kaptana anlattım.

(ÖYS 1989)

5- **Surely the children were told near the lake.**

- A) not to play
- B) to have played
- C) playing
- D) to have to play
- E) to have been playing

(ÖYS 1989)

6- **James was disappointed when they didn't win, and was I.**

- A) neither
- B) too
- C) either
- D) also
- E) so

(ÖYS 1989)

7- **He won't be bringing his wife with him, will he?**

sorusunun cevabı aşağıdakilerden hangisi olabilir?

- A) I don't expect so.
- B) Yes, that's right.
- C) No, he is fond of her.
- D) Yes, he would have.
- E) I suppose he was.

(ÖYS 1989)

8- **The new secretary hasn't used this type of computer before, so they are showing her to use it.**

- A) how
- B) why
- C) what
- D) which
- E) who

(ÖYS 1990)

9- **"Don't throw the paper on the floor."**

cümlesinin dolaylı (indirect) biçimini elde etmek için.

The shopkeeper told the boy on the floor.

ifadesinde boş bırakılan yere aşağıdakilerden hangisi getirilmelidir?

- A) that he had thrown the paper
- B) he threw the paper
- C) not to throw the paper
- D) not to have thrown the paper
- E) that he didn't throw the paper

(ÖYS 1990)

10- "Yes, I think so." ifadesi aşağıdaki sorulardan hangisine cevap olabilir?

- A) Will Jane's husband be there, too?
- B) What made him say that?
- C) She won't be late, will she?
- D) If it isn't Mary's bicycle, whose is it?
- E) Why is Mark looking so worried?

(ÖYS 1990)

11- I'll be at home all day; so, you can come and see me you want.

- A) whenever
- B) whichever
- C) whoever
- D) whatever
- E) wherever

(ÖYS 1991)

12- The teacher told us the road when the lights were red.

- A) not to have crossed
- B) not to cross
- C) not having crossed
- D) crossing
- E) having to cross

(ÖYS 1991)

13- Jane called to say she would come but might be half an hour late.

- A) Jane yarım saat önce telefon etti ve geç kalacağını bildirdi.
- B) Jane, geç gelebileceğini bildirmek için aradığında yarım saat gecikmişti bile.
- C) Jane, yarım saat geç gelip gelemeyeceğini sormak için telefon etti.
- D) Jane, geleceğini, fakat yarım saat geçtekebileceğini söylemek için telefon etti.
- E) Jane, yarım saat sonra geleceğini söylemek için aradı.

(ÖYS 1991)

14- Jack : Are we on the right road?

Jill :

Jack : What do you mean? Aren't you sure?

Jill : Well, I've only been along this road once before.

- A) I'm afraid so.
- B) We certainly are.
- C) I think so.
- D) Yes, that's right.
- E) You should know.

(ÖYS 1991)

15- The professor asked me

- A) why no objection has been shown to anybody leaving early
- B) if the results obtained from the study are significant
- C) that I can pass onto the next item on the agenda

D) whether I am awarded a prize for my new discovery

E) to help the newly recruited research assistant with the experiment

(ÖYS 1992)

16- Genellikle mevsim değişikliklerinin üzerimizde belli etkileri olduğu kabul edilir.

- A) Obviously, seasonal changes will have an effect on us.
- B) Seasonal changes generally do not agree with us.
- C) Certain results of the seasonal changes are quite agreeable.
- D) As far as we are concerned, the effects of seasonal changes are obvious.
- E) It is generally agreed that seasonal changes have certain effects upon us.

(ÖYS 1992)

17- I'm afraid I can't remember

- A) if he would refuse to give any details
- B) unless they worked late yesterday
- C) until we got to the nearest station
- D) that I should finish it by lunch time
- E) where Peter said he had put the files

(ÖYS 1993)

18- It is well known

- A) as mothers ought to be more patient with their children
- B) so you would save a great deal of money
- C) that the heating of most foods causes losses in the vitamin content
- D) if several friends will help me paint my house
- E) because Mark is so stubborn that it is useless to try to convince him

(ÖYS 1994)

19- I meet John he complains about the neighbours.

- A) Whenever
- B) Whatever
- C) Whereas
- D) Whichever
- E) While

(ÖYS 1995)

20- I've brought two newspapers. You can have one you like.

- A) whenever
- B) whichever
- C) however
- D) whoever
- E) whatever

(ÖYS 1996)

- 21- Most of the spectators seemed to enjoy the match,
 A) and neither did I B) so I haven't
 C) if I do too D) but I didn't
 E) as I am doing
 (ÖYS 1996)
- 22- Though I had given him some good advice on how to act, he didn't listen to me,?
 A) did he B) had he
 C) had I D) hadn't I
 E) didn't he
 (ÖYS 1997)
- 23- I didn't realize it would take me to get there on foot.
 A) so far B) how much
 C) how far D) so long
 E) how long
 (ÖYS 1997)
- 24- Can you tell me this bicycle belongs to?
 A) what B) whose
 C) who D) that
 E) which
 (ÖYS 1997)
- 25- She said she would apply for the scholarship after she had completed the teacher training course,?
 A) would she B) didn't she
 C) hadn't she D) wasn't she
 E) did she
 (ÖYS 1998)
- 26- The Parents' Committee still can't decide the construction of a new playground really is necessary.
 A) despite B) so as
 C) in case D) whether
 E) so that
 (ÖYS 1998)
- 27- I can't remember how many people wanted to be in the play,?
 A) did you B) do they
 C) can you D) can't I
 E) didn't they
 (YDS 1999)
- 28- My mother keeps complaining that she doesn't feel well; and I don't
 A) as well B) neither
 C) also D) too
 E) either
 (YDS 1999)
- 29- This is the first time you have ever driven a car,?
 A) is this B) hasn't it
 C) isn't it D) have you
 E) aren't you
 (YDS 2000)
- 30- I suppose we can take a walk in the garden for a while after the meal,?
 A) don't we B) won't I
 C) can't we D) can we
 E) do I
 (YDS 2001)
- 31- He hasn't written to me, and I don't think he's written to any of his other friends,
 A) either B) too
 C) as well D) neither
 E) also
 (YDS 2001)
- 32- This will be the first time that Tarkan is giving a concert in the US,?
 A) won't it B) won't he
 C) is he D) isn't it
 E) will it
 (YDS 2002)
- 33- broke the window will have to pay for a new one.
 A) Who B) Whoever
 C) Anyone D) Someone
 E) The one
 (YDS 2002)
- 34- He adores his little granddaughter so he'll do she wants him to do.
 A) all of them B) however
 C) whatever D) most of all
 E) the same
 (YDS 2003)
- 35- His *Collected Essays* continues to reveal George Orwell understood the basic conflicts of the modern world.
 A) just as B) so well
 C) if ever D) how well
 E) even so
 (YDS 2003)

TEST YOURSELF 2

1-45. sorularda, cümlede bırakılan boşluğu uygun şekilde tamamlayan kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- When I approached my friend about the money he owed me, he said that he, but he able to get to the bank.
 A) had been paying/won't be
 B) is paying/wasn't
 C) would have paid/isn't
 D) was paying/hasn't been
 E) had been paid/hadn't been
- 2- Although she didn't say so directly, the winner implied that some of the other athletes in the race drugs before the event to aid their performance.
 A) will have taken
 B) are taking
 C) take
 D) had been taking
 E) have taken
- 3- Are you sure that the operations manager was aware of the changes when you them, but to admit this?
 A) will be mentioning/won't want
 B) had mentioned/won't have wanted
 C) are mentioning/hasn't wanted
 D) have mentioned/doesn't want
 E) mentioned/didn't want
- 4- We asked at the station whether we a train to the coast that evening, but the assistant told us that, unfortunately, we the last train.
 A) could catch/had missed
 B) can catch/are missing
 C) might have caught/would miss
 D) must have caught/missed
 E) should catch/were missing
- 5- Mr Randall told his wife that she to darn his old socks as he a new pair.
 A) hasn't needed/buys
 B) didn't need/had bought
 C) doesn't need/has been buying
 D) won't need/was buying
 E) wouldn't need/bought
- 6- I was very happy to hear that the old school and that it into luxury homes.
 A) wouldn't be demolished/would be converted
 B) wasn't demolishing/will be converting
 C) doesn't demolish/has been converted
 D) isn't demolishing/had been converting
 E) hadn't been demolished/converted
- 7- I have been worrying that the intermediate course too time-consuming for me this coming term as I am working now, but I to enrol anyway.
 A) will have been/decide
 B) is/could have decided
 C) will be/have decided
 D) was/will decide
 E) had been/decided
- 8- Upon arriving at the hospital that morning, the doctor by the medical receptionist that three patients a home visit already.
 A) was informing/were requesting
 B) had informed/would be requesting
 C) has been informed/requested
 D) would inform/have requested
 E) was informed/had requested
- 9- Due to our last gas bill being too high, my wife is always insisting that we warmer clothes in the house, which us to turn the heating down a bit.
 A) have worn/must enable
 B) used to wear/would have enabled
 C) had been wearing/was enabling
 D) must wear/should enable
 E) will be wearing/had enabled
- 10- I asked my brother whether he anywhere over the next summer holiday, but he said that, unfortunately, he had books to read for his literature course and time.
 A) has been working/doesn't have
 B) was working/wouldn't have
 C) will have worked/hadn't had
 D) had worked/didn't have
 E) will be working/hasn't had

11- During my first season, I attributed my success as a holiday representative to my listening and communication skills and realised that I a career for myself if I some proper training.

- A) must make/was undergoing
- B) have made/will be undergoing
- C) could make/underwent
- D) had been making/would undergo
- E) made/am undergoing

12- The police posted a 24-hour watch on the film star's house and instructed him the door to anyone.

- A) not to open
- B) don't open
- C) didn't open
- D) wouldn't open
- E) not opening

13- The administrator has assured us that he all our customer information onto the computer database by the end of next week.

- A) had been entering
- B) will have entered
- C) has entered
- D) entered
- E) would have entered

14- Mrs Fletcher, the customer is asking whether she any extra on the price of the dress for the alterations when she it next week.

- A) would have paid/will collect
- B) will have to pay/collects
- C) has to pay/collected
- D) could have paid/has collected
- E) was paying/had collected

15- While in prison in India, he that he part of a terrorist gang, but now he says he is innocent.

- A) had confessed/was
- B) was confessing/will be
- C) has confessed/had been
- D) would confess/is
- E) confesses/has been

16- It is widely believed too much fat in your diet is extremely unhealthy.

- A) when
- B) which
- C) that
- D) where
- E) why

17- We didn't have any tickets left,?

- A) was it
- B) didn't they
- C) did we
- D) did it
- E) haven't we

18- I could have been a bit more flexible about my duties, and so the other computer technicians at the meeting.

- A) had
- B) could
- C) should
- D) were
- E) have

19- I think the house for sale in Willow Street is in need of modernisation,?

- A) should it
- B) doesn't it
- C) do I
- D) isn't it
- E) aren't I

20- A: Nigel is fed up with being asked by the manager to work lots of overtime to finish this project.
B: I can't wait for the day when we'll hand it in.

- A) But I don't
- B) Neither do I
- C) I expect he was
- D) Neither was he
- E) So am I

21- The service manager told the car mechanic around loafing but Simon repair Mr Flemming's car.

- A) don't stand/help
- B) wasn't standing/is helping
- C) didn't stand/was helping
- D) not to stand/to help
- E) not standing/to be helping

22- A: Is this the last grammar exercise for today?

B: I prefer the conversation section of the class.

- A) Neither am I
- B) So they are
- C) I hope so
- D) So I have
- E) Nor does it

23- A: They won't accept a bank card at the post office, will they?

B: They usually only deal with cash or cheques.

- A) So they will
- B) I hope so
- C) I'm afraid so
- D) Neither will they
- E) I don't expect so

24- It was such a shame that they cancelled the concert because the singer had a sore throat. I was really looking forward to it, and you, you?

- A) nor were/were
- B) just had/hadn't you
- C) neither did/did
- D) so were/weren't
- E) so did/didn't

25- You haven't left the central heating on again,?

- A) has it
- B) did it
- C) have you
- D) haven't you
- E) didn't you

26- In the mornings, my mother likes to listen to the radio, I prefer to eat my breakfast and think about the day, so I have bought her some headphones to wear.

- A) and so am I
- B) and nor am I
- C) but I do
- D) but I don't
- E) and I don't either

27- Nobody really gave the poor girl a chance in life so that she could prove herself,?

- A) didn't they
- B) couldn't she
- C) could they
- D) did she
- E) did they

28- You must know that Baklava is very fattening,? So why are you eating so much when you are supposed to be on a diet?

- A) mustn't you
- B) isn't it
- C) is it
- D) are you
- E) must you

29- Joanne looks really pleased with herself. the manager said to her seems to have cheered her up.

- A) However
- B) Whichever
- C) Whenever
- D) Whoever
- E) Whatever

30- They suppose that the new system will make stolen mobile phones useless,?

- A) don't they
- B) will it
- C) won't they
- D) will they
- E) does it

31- Encouraging people not to buy stolen things is a really good way of discouraging crime. developed the 'We don't buy Crime' campaign has discovered a way to make people think of their social responsibility.

- A) Whatever
- B) However
- C) Wherever
- D) Whenever
- E) Whoever

32- 'Direct-Line Rescue' promise to send out a breakdown vehicle to their customers immediately, their cars have broken down and the problem is, even if it is only a flat tyre.

- A) however/whoever
- B) wherever/whatever
- C) whatever/wherever
- D) whoever/whichever
- E) whichever/however

33- I didn't realise weight I had put on until I saw myself in a photograph at the office party. I definitely had a double chin.

- A) how
- B) how long
- C) however
- D) how many
- E) how much

34- The sales results this quarter are not very impressive we display them.

- A) however
- B) whoever
- C) whatever
- D) whomever
- E) whichever

35- Sally has been thinking a lot lately about to balance her life as a mother and teacher in the best way.

- A) the fact that
- B) whom
- C) whether
- D) how
- E) whatever

36- Margaret will be the temporary acting chair person until a vote is taken to decide should be the permanent chair of the task group.

- A) how
- B) where
- C) which
- D) when
- E) who

37- The town you will stay in in the Alps is the famous bicycle race the 'Tour de France' starts, so you may be able to see some of the race.

- A) how B) when
C) which D) where
E) whose

38- happened in Prague and Hamburg this year could easily happen in our country, and because we don't have good flood defences, the consequences would be immense.

- A) When B) What
C) How D) Why
E) That

39- The staff are reluctant to find out this information on every patient, but this is probably because they haven't been told the management needs it.

- A) where B) what
C) why D) whose
E) who

40- other crimes the suspect had committed in the past was kept secret until after the jury had found him guilty of murder.

- A) Who B) Whenever
C) How many D) Whomever
E) That

41- Do you know which gas supplier Geoff and Simone changed to? I would like to know because I am thinking of changing my supplier

- A) just B) too
C) either D) yet
E) so

42- He never returned to his home town when he was released from prison, and his parents didn't try to contact him

- A) though B) so
C) too D) neither
E) either

43- The price of a ticket is determined by away from the stage you sit.

- A) how B) however
C) how far D) how long
E) how much

44- he showed no remorse for his crimes surprised even the experienced police officers.

- A) Whom B) Whether
C) Where D) The fact that
E) Which

45- Does anyone know the blue Volvo estate car belongs to?

- A) what B) that
C) where D) which
E) who

46-50. sorularda, yarım bırakılan cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

46- My father used to say

- A) the fact that he couldn't trust anyone in his office to do anything well
B) who later wrote a book on how to design heat transfer fans
C) that if you want a job done properly, you should do it yourself
D) although they had completed the work in record time
E) whether he could get a plumber in or fit the new bathtub himself

47- The sales manager always requires us

- A) to write our initials on the back of a customer's cheque once we have checked it
B) because we have to check that the signature on the cheque matches the one on the bank card
C) whether he had enough money in the bank to cover the cheque
D) that you should keep your cheque book and your bank card together
E) if you could add up all the cheques and enter them into the bank book

48- Did the patient acknowledge?

- A) if this is how they treat patients in this hospital
B) that the care provided during his stay at the hospital was excellent
C) will the patient make a full recovery after his heart operation
D) whether he should go back to work or not
E) what are the chances of him making a full recovery from his heart operation

49- I can't imagine

- A) why anyone would queue up to go into a shop
- B) the fact that the sale starts at 7 a.m. on Saturday morning
- C) whether they were all sold by the time she arrived at the shop
- D) how much are the fitted kitchens in the sale
- E) the expression on his face when I gave him the cufflinks I had bought for him

50- how much she wanted to become a doctor.

- A) Her father underestimated
- B) Her mother did not agree at all
- C) She would go to a decent university
- D) She should have got better results at school
- E) She didn't get any support from her parents

51-60. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan seçeneği bulunuz.

51- Why the lorry burst into flames will probably never be known for certain.

- A) They didn't say exactly what the cause of the engine fire on the lorry was.
- B) We couldn't understand how a lorry could just burst into flames so suddenly.
- C) It is likely that we'll never know what caused the lorry to burst into flames.
- D) It will take a long time before we know exactly what caused the lorry to burst into flames.
- E) He found it impossible to explain why his lorry had suddenly burst into flames.

52- Many people couldn't understand why they had placed him in a hospital for the mentally ill instead of putting him on trial for murder.

- A) Even though he was definitely guilty of murder, they put him in a mental hospital for treatment because he was also mad.
- B) Nobody was surprised that he was mentally ill, but most people thought that he should have been sent to prison anyway.

- C) It surprised a lot of people that they put him into a mental hospital and did not try him for murder in the law courts.
- D) I didn't consider it fair that he received hospital treatment for his mental illness instead of going to prison for his crime.
- E) Despite being mentally ill, he was tried for murder in a court of law instead of receiving hospital treatment for his condition.

53- Nobody expected our team to win the tournament, but we played even worse than anyone had imagined.

- A) Everyone was surprised when we won the competition because no one had anticipated such a good performance from us at all.
- B) Contrary to all comments, we did not play as badly as we normally do, yet we still didn't win the tournament.
- C) Because we weren't expected to win the competition anyway, no one was surprised when we finished in a poor position.
- D) Although we were not considered to be the winner of the tournament, our performance was even worse than all expectations.
- E) We didn't win the competition, yet we played a lot better than anyone had imagined.

54- My professor says that determination is a more beneficial personal quality than intelligence.

- A) My professor believes that intelligent people will only be successful if they are also determined.
- B) My professor believes intelligence only leads to excellence if it is matched by an equal amount of personal determination.
- C) My professor says that one needs a lot of determination to succeed if one is not exceptionally intelligent.
- D) My professor believes people can succeed even if they are not that intelligent but can't if they are not sufficiently determined.
- E) It is my professor's belief that, of the two personal characteristics, determination and intelligence, the former is more useful.

55- Both my sister and I prefer not to ask my mother to baby-sit.

- A) I don't like to ask my mother to look after the children, and neither does my sister.
- B) Our mother will always look after my sister's children, and mine too, but we never ask her.
- C) My sister and I only ask our mother to look after the children in an emergency.
- D) My sister and I would ask our mother to look after the children more often if she liked to do so.
- E) My sister doesn't mind asking our mother to look after the children, but I do.

56- Whether I can go to the match or not depends on my parents' decision.

- A) My parents will decide when I can go to the match.
- B) I can only go to the match if my parents say I can.
- C) I'm sure my parents won't allow me to go to the match if I ask for their permission.
- D) If I have been to a match, it means that my parents have allowed me to do so.
- E) I'll tell my parents that the match will go on whether I go or not.

57- Now that I have reached the age of fifty, I'll just have to face the fact that I'm not as young as I was.

- A) When someone reaches the age of fifty, they have to face the idea that their life is more than half over.
- B) Since there was nothing I could do about being fifty, I just tried to get used to it.
- C) I don't like being fifty at all, and I'm going to try to prove I am just as good as I ever was.
- D) It is no good telling that just because I am fifty, I should act my age because I feel as young as I ever did.
- E) I have to accept that I'm now fifty, and no longer the young man that I used to be.

58- When his book was not reprinted, even after the first printing had sold out, he became so discouraged that he looked for a job.

- A) His first book was so successful that after the first printing sold out, he was offered a good job.
- B) Though his book was moderately successful, he thought it necessary to get a job so that he would have a steady income.
- C) Although his book was not a total disaster, its failure to achieve a second printing left him depressed, so he sought regular employment.
- D) After the first printing of his book sold out, he tried to get it reprinted, but it was so expensive that he gave up on the idea.
- E) In spite of its not being a best seller, he was so pleased with the moderate success of his book that he decided on writing as a career.

59- It is obvious that religion has played a large role in the human history.

- A) How important religion was in the past may not be well understood today.
- B) Most people accept that the human history was shaped by religion.
- C) The important role of religion in world history is acknowledged by many.
- D) It's an undeniable fact that the human history has been affected by religion to a great extent.
- E) Regardless of how it is today, religion played an important role in the past.

60- While the general was preparing his troops for an attack, the enemy secretly surrounded them.

- A) When the enemy encompassed his soldiers, the general decided to mount a surprise attack and began to prepare his troops.
- B) The enemy was already in a superior position before the general began his war preparations.
- C) Skill and silence were the main strengths of the enemy, which the general's army lacked.
- D) Due to a careless mistake made by the general, the enemy managed to encircle the whole army.
- E) The general was unaware that they were surrounded by the enemy as he was getting his soldiers ready for an attack.

61-70. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

61- O tamamen hurdaya dönmüş arabadan hepsinin en ufak bir yara almadan çıkmış olması gerçek bir mucize değil mi?

- A) Although the car ended up as a total wreck, surprisingly, no one was seriously injured, were they?
- B) It is really amazing that everyone came out of that car which was completely wrecked uninjured, don't you think?
- C) It is a real miracle that they all came out of that car which was totally wrecked without getting the slightest injury, isn't it?
- D) Judging by the state of the car, which ended up as a total wreck, it would have been a miracle if they all had come out without being injured at all.
- E) Miraculously, all of them came out of the wrecked car unhurt, didn't they?

62- Merkeze telefon edip ertelenen toplantının ne zaman yapılacağını sordum.

- A) I phoned the headquarters in order to find out when the meeting that had been postponed was going to be held.
- B) I phoned the headquarters and asked when the meeting that had been put off was going to be held.
- C) I was informed by the headquarters of the date when the meeting that had been put off was going to be held.
- D) The meeting had been postponed, so I had to phone the headquarters to ask when it was going to be held.
- E) I found out when the meeting that had been put off was going to be held by phoning the headquarters.

63- Personel müdürlüğü için patronun hangimizi düşündüğünü hepimiz merak ediyoruz.

- A) We all wonder which of us the boss is considering for the position of personnel manager.
- B) I wonder, like all, which of us the boss is going to choose for the position of personnel manager.
- C) We all wonder whether the boss is considering one of us for the position of personnel manager.

- D) Everyone is wondering which of us the boss has chosen for the position of personnel manager.
- E) We can't help but wonder which employee the boss is considering for the position of personnel manager.

64- Eski Maya İmparatorluğu'nun neden çöktüğünü ve şehirlerinin, 19. yüzyılda yeniden keşfedilene dek, nasıl ormanla örtülü kaldığını kimse bilmiyor.

- A) No one is sure how the Old Mayan Empire declined and the cities were hidden by the forest until rediscovery in the 19th century.
- B) It is a mystery why the Old Mayan Empire declined and its cities were covered by forest until they were rediscovered in the 19th century.
- C) No one knows why the Old Mayan Empire declined and how its cities remained covered by forest until rediscovery in the 19th century.
- D) Until the 19th century, when they were rediscovered, the cities of the Old Mayan Empire were hidden in deep forest, but no one is sure why they declined.
- E) For reasons unknown today, the Old Mayan Empire with its cities declined and was covered by the forest until rediscovery in the 19th century.

65- Bu arabayı bu fiyata almanın iyi bir alışveriş olup olmadığını anlamak için birkaç kişinin daha fikrini sorman gerekir.

- A) I suggest that you seek the opinion of some more people about whether it is a good deal to buy this car at this price.
- B) You should ask for the opinion of a few more people to see whether it is a good deal to buy this car at this price.
- C) Before buying this car at this price, you should ask a few more people whether they think it is a good deal.
- D) This car at this price may be a good deal, but I would ask for the opinion of a couple more people, if I were you.
- E) Don't you think you should ask for a few people's opinions to see whether they feel it is a good deal to buy this car at this price?

66- Eski astronomlar, gök cisimlerinin konumlarının dünyada neler olacağını gösterdiğine inanıyorlardı.

- A) The ancient astronomers claimed that the positions of celestial bodies determined what was going to happen on the Earth.
- B) It was the belief of the ancient astronomers that the movements of celestial bodies showed what was going to happen on the Earth.
- C) The ancient astronomers used the positions of celestial bodies to predict what was going to happen on the Earth.
- D) The ancient astronomers believed that the key to what was going to happen on the Earth could be found in the positions of celestial bodies.
- E) The ancient astronomers believed that the positions of celestial bodies revealed what was going to happen on the Earth.

67- Cuma akşamı vereceğin partiye katılıp katılamayacağım, o gün işten kaçta çıkacağıma bağlı gibi görünüyor.

- A) I might be able to attend your party on Friday night, but it depends on what time I'll be able to leave work that day.
- B) I'll be able to attend your party on Friday night provided that I can leave work on time that day.
- C) I hope to be able to attend your party on Friday night, but it depends on whether I'll leave work on time that day.
- D) Whether I'll be able to attend your party on Friday night or not appears to be dependent on what time I'll leave work that day.
- E) I may or may not attend your party on Friday night, which will be determined by how early I can leave work that day.

68- İşten ayrılmaya karar verdiğini ve onu etkilemek için ne dersek diyelim, bu kararından asla vazgeçmeyeceğini söyledi.

- A) He said that he had decided to quit work and that he would never change his mind whatever we said to influence him.
- B) He was determined to quit work and wouldn't change his mind whatever we said to try to influence him.

- C) However much we tried to influence him, he had decided to quit work and said that he would never change his mind.
- D) No matter what anyone said to influence him, he was determined to leave work and wasn't about to change his mind.
- E) He said that he had decided to quit work despite our trying to influence him to change his mind.

69- Turistler sarayın bazı bölümlerini neden göremedikleri konusunda rehberden bir açıklama istediler.

- A) The guide informed the tourists that they were not allowed to view some sections of the palace, but he gave an inadequate explanation of this.
- B) The tourists were given an explanation from the guide about why they were unable to see certain areas of the palace.
- C) The tourists were not allowed to view certain areas of the palace and they asked the guide to explain the reasons for this.
- D) The tourists demanded an explanation from the guide about why they were unable to see certain sections of the palace.
- E) The guide demanded an explanation as to why the tourists had only been permitted to see certain sections of the palace.

70- Bizimle iş birliği yapmayı reddettiler ama nedenlerini söylemediler.

- A) No reasons were given for their refusal to work in partnership with us.
- B) They gave no reason for their complete refusal to collaborate with us.
- C) They refused to collaborate with us, but they didn't state their reasons.
- D) We refused to collaborate with them because they were completely unreasonable.
- E) Their refusal to collaborate with us was entirely unreasonable.

71-80. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

71- In both the Northern and Southern hemispheres, the surface currents in the oceans are determined to a great extent by the winds.

- A) Hem kuzey hem de güney yarı küredeki okyanuslarda yüzey akıntılarının yönünü, büyük ölçüde rüzgarlar belirlemektedir.
- B) Hem kuzey hem de güney yarı küredeki okyanuslarda, büyük ölçüde rüzgarların belirlediği yüzey akıntıları vardır.
- C) Kuzey ya da güney yarı küredeki okyanusların tümünde yüzey akıntıları, önemli ölçüde rüzgarlara bağlıdır.
- D) Hem kuzey hem de güney yarı kürede okyanuslardaki yüzey akıntıları, büyük ölçüde rüzgarlar tarafından belirlenmektedir.
- E) Kuzey ya da güney yarı kürenin okyanuslarında görülen yüzey akıntılarının yönü, rüzgarlardan önemli ölçüde etkilenir.

72- My grandmother, who was an excellent cook, turned every meal to a feast, whether we had special guests or not.

- A) Özel misafirlerimiz olsun ya da olmasın, büyükannemin mükemmel aşçılık becerisi sayesinde her yemek bir ziyafete dönüşürdü.
- B) Mükemmel bir aşçı olan büyükannem sayesinde, özel misafirlerimiz olmasa bile, her yemek bir ziyafetti.
- C) Mükemmel bir aşçı olan büyükannem, özel misafir gelse de gelmese de, her yemeği ziyafete dönüştürmeyi bilirdi.
- D) Büyükannem, özel misafirlerimiz olsa da olmasa da, her yemeği ziyafete dönüştürebilen mükemmel bir aşçıydı.
- E) Mükemmel bir aşçı olan büyükannem, özel misafirlerimiz olsun olmasın, her yemeği bir ziyafete dönüştürürdü.

73- It is important for parents to know when to punish their children and when to reward them.

- A) Ebeveynler, çocuklarını ne zaman cezalandırmak ne zaman ödüllendirmek gerektiğini çok iyi bilmelidirler.
- B) Ebeveynler için önemli olan, çocuklarını ne zaman cezalandırıp ne zaman ödüllendireceklerini bilmektir.

- C) Ebeveynler, çocukların ne zaman cezalandırılıp ne zaman ödüllendirileceğinin önemini bilmelidir.
- D) Ebeveynler açısından önemli olan, çocuklarını ne zaman cezalandırıp ne zaman ödüllendireceklerini bilmeleridir.
- E) Ebeveynlerin, çocuklarını ne zaman cezalandırıp ne zaman ödüllendireceklerini bilmeleri önemlidir.

74- Our intelligence makes us superior to all the other creatures, but this shouldn't mean that we can use them ruthlessly for our own interest.

- A) Zekamız bizi diğer tüm yaratıklardan üstün kılabilir ama bundan, onları kendi çıkarlarımız için acımasızca kullanabileceğimiz anlamı çıkarılmamalıdır.
- B) Zekamız bizi diğer tüm canlılardan üstün kılarsa da, bu durum, onların kendi çıkarlarımız için acımasızca kullanılmasını gerektirmez.
- C) Bizi diğer tüm yaratıklardan üstün kılan zekamızdır ama bu, onları kendi çıkarlarımız için acımasızca kullanmamıza neden olmamalıdır.
- D) Zekamız bizi diğer tüm yaratıklardan üstün kılmaktadır ama bu, onları kendi çıkarlarımız için acımasızca kullanabileceğimiz anlamına gelmemelidir.
- E) Zekamız bize diğer canlılar karşısında üstünlük sağlasa da, bundan, onların kendi çıkarlarımız için acımasızca kullanılabileceği anlamı çıkarılamaz.

75- I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw how rapidly the fire spread from house to house.

- A) Yangının hızla evden eve yayıldığını gördükçe gözlerime inanamıyordum.
- B) Yangın inanılmazacak bir hızla evden eve yayılıyordu.
- C) Yangının evden eve nasıl da hızla yayıldığını görünce gözlerime inanamadım.
- D) Yangının evden eve öylesine hızlı yayılmasını seyrederken gözlerime inanamamıştım.
- E) Yangının evden eve öylesine hızlı yayıldığını görmek inanması güç bir şeydi.

76- Where Mary got the money from for the dress she had on that day kept the other female employees in the office busy all day.

- A) Mary'nin o gün üzerinde olan giysi için nereden para bulduğu bürodaki diğer bayan çalışanları gün boyu meşgul eden bir konu olmuştu.
- B) Büronun diğer bayan çalışanları bütün gün, Mary'nin o gün üzerindeki giysinin parasını nereden bulduğu ile meşgul olmuştu.
- C) Bürodaki diğer bayan çalışanları bütün gün meşgul eden konu, Mary'nin o gün üzerindeki giysiyi almak için parayı nereden bulduğuydu.
- D) Mary'nin o gün üzerinde olan giysi için parayı nereden bulduğu bürodaki diğer bayan çalışanları bütün gün meşgul etti.
- E) Bürodaki diğer bayan çalışanlar gün boyu Mary'nin o gün üzerinde olan giysi için parayı nereden bulduğunu tahmin etmekle meşguldü.

77- What is regarded as attractive has changed so much in each period of history that this makes it difficult to define universal principles of good design.

- A) Neyin güzel olarak kabul edildiği tarihin her döneminde o kadar çok değişti ki, bu, iyi dizaynın evrensel ilkelerini tanımlamayı güçleştiriyor.
- B) Tarihin her döneminde neyin güzel olarak kabul edilebileceği öylesine değişti ki, bu, evrensel olarak iyi dizaynın temel ilkelerini belirlemeyi güçleştirmiştir.
- C) Neyin güzel olarak kabul edildiği tarihin her döneminde çok değişmiştir; bu nedenle, iyi dizaynın evrensel ilkelerini tanımlamak çok güçtür.
- D) Neyin güzel olarak kabul edildiği tarihin her döneminde çok fazla değiştiği için, iyi dizaynın evrensel ilkelerini tanımlamak hep zor olmuştur.
- E) Neyin güzel olarak kabul edildiği tarihin her dönemine göre değişikliğe uğramıştır ve bu, iyi dizaynın evrensel ilkelerle açıklanmasını zorlaştırmıştır.

78- Though I didn't personally see who was responsible for this mess, I think I can make a guess.

- A) Bu karışıklıktan kimin sorumlu olduğunu bizzat görmediğim halde, sanırım hemen tahmin edebilirim.
- B) Bu karışıklığın sorumlusunun kim olduğunu kesin olarak bilmiyorum ama tahmin edebiliyorum.
- C) Bu karışıklıktan kimin sorumlu olduğunu bizzat görmemiş olsam da, sanırım bir tahminde bulunabilirim.
- D) Kesin olarak bilmesem de, bu karışıklığın sorumlusunun kim olduğu hakkında bir tahminde bulunabilirim.
- E) Sanırım bir tahminde bulunabilirim ama bu karışıklıktan kimin sorumlu olduğunu bizzat görmüş değilim.

79- It is no longer just the Parisian fashion designers who dictate what women will wear in the whole world.

- A) Tüm dünyada kadınların ne giyeceğini artık Parisli modacılar belirlemiyor.
- B) Tüm dünyada kadınların ne giyeceğini belirleyenler artık sadece Parisli modacılar değil.
- C) Tüm dünyada kadınların ne giyeceğini sadece Parisli modacılar belirlerdi ama artık durum değişti.
- D) Bütün dünyadaki kadınların ne giyeceğini belirlemek yalnızca Parisli modacılar özgü bir iş değildir.
- E) Bütün dünyada kadınlara ne giyeceklerini dikte ettirenler uzun süredir sadece Parisli modacılarıdır.

80- So that I can trace the lost letter, I need to know when and from which post office it was sent.

- A) Kaybolan mektubumun izini sürmem için, ne zaman ve hangi postaneden postalandığını bilmeliydim.
- B) Kaybolan mektubun izini sürebilmem için, ne zaman ve hangi postaneden gönderildiğini bilmem gerekiyor.
- C) Kaybolan mektubun ne zaman ve hangi postaneden postalandığını bilseydim, izini sürebilirdim.
- D) Kaybolan mektubumun ne zaman ve hangi postaneden gönderildiğini bilmem, izini sürebilmem için gereklidir.
- E) Kaybolan mektubun ne zaman ve hangi postaneden gönderildiğini biliyorsanız, izini sürebiliriz.

TEST YOUR VOCABULARY

- 1- The very fact that the patient was now vomiting blood caused Doctor Jackson to be concerned.
 A) densely B) deeply
 C) steeply D) strictly
 E) superficially

- 2- Helen the truth about her debt from her husband by ripping up any bank statement or bill as soon as it arrived through the post.
 A) kidnapped B) revealed
 C) concealed D) saved
 E) spent

- 3- With a tank full of petrol, Jason knew that he'd be able to reach Scotland with no trouble.
 A) totally B) absolutely
 C) immensely D) fully
 E) excellently

- 4- After paying for the flight to Australia plus numerous hotel bills, Frank was seriously in
 A) fortune B) default
 C) debt D) payment
 E) accommodation

- 5- The three students viewed their rather dismal, dingy accommodation and were relieved that the rooms were soon to be
 A) demolished B) reformed
 C) leased D) refurbished
 E) inhabited

- 6- The airline requests that any passengers who require a vegetarian meal inform us at least two days prior to
 A) voyage B) distance
 C) target D) landing
 E) departure

- 7- Fossil hunters should have some knowledge of geology in order to the kinds of places in which fossils are likely to be found.
 A) manufacture B) locate
 C) illuminate D) recognise
 E) realise

- 8- Wherever they have lived, Gypsies have many of the local words into Romany, their original language.
 A) engaged B) proposed
 C) derived D) absorbed
 E) involved

- 9- It was rather an arduous task to the flat pack bookcase, but Helen was determined that she didn't need a man to help her.
 A) assemble B) carve
 C) design D) relieve
 E) hoard

- 10- In order to the dishwasher, you need to select the right cycle and then press the large blue button.
 A) revolve B) empty
 C) stack D) activate
 E) prevent

- 11- Tim was completely baffled when it came to his finances as he was certain that his bank was giving him a very poor rate of on his savings account, but he didn't want to deal with changing banks.
 A) deposit B) transfer
 C) shareholder D) salary
 E) interest

- 12- David all his savings in stocks and shares, hoping that he'd become a millionaire before the age of 30.
 A) financed B) funded
 C) bet D) invested
 E) paid

- 13- The headmaster examined the unruly pupil before him — if this catalogue of bad behaviour was to continue, the boy was sure to be before the age of eighteen.
 A) jailed B) knighted
 C) graduated D) qualified
 E) freed

14- Everyone should learn how to small fires safely and how to behave in more serious fires.

- A) consume B) extinguish
C) expand D) defend
E) disqualify

15- The ever increasing speed of the of transport is developing into a serious danger to modern man.

- A) assemble B) version
C) means D) direction
E) edition

16- The French Revolution and the career of Napoleon were powerful on all the arts of France in both style and content.

- A) extensions B) influences
C) boundaries D) affection
E) impressions

17- A/An is being held in aid of the local church for the roof is in desperate need of repair. I hope I hold the winning number to win the first prize of a wide-screen television set.

- A) race B) quiz
C) raffle D) examination
E) interview

18- After the long car journey home, Tina didn't have the energy to empty the of the car of all the luggage as she was in desperate need of a cup of tea.

- A) box B) chest
C) boot D) carriage
E) hold

19- Chris was given such a cold at his fiancée's mother's house that he began to feel awkward about their forthcoming marriage.

- A) interview B) reception
C) signal D) gathering
E) event

20- Sally massaged her legs with a treatment cream because her ached terribly after running in a marathon.

- A) muscles B) chest
C) cells D) figure
E) physique

21- Mass intercity transportation systems move people and goods and contribute to the conservation of fuel.

- A) vaguely B) ordinarily
C) vigorously D) wastefully
E) efficiently

22- One could a variety of ancient artifacts at the local museum, owing to the fact that the Romans had occupied the area hundreds of years ago.

- A) view B) monitor
C) analyse D) sample
E) support

23- Arthur's short-term memory was very after his head injury. He found it difficult to remember people's names, where he last put his keys or even what he was actually talking about five minutes before.

- A) low B) narrow
C) shallow D) terminal
E) poor

24- It was Pauline's new year's resolution to join a gym-club, as she desired to be and much healthier.

- A) fatigued B) suitable
C) fit D) appropriate
E) broad

25- The local football team's fortunes made a complete in form when they suffered a series of defeats after their successful start in the league.

- A) indifference B) improvement
C) breakdown D) rehabilitation
E) reversal

26- Donald's bad temper had become quite a habit, and he was always about something or other.

- A) discussing B) moaning
C) digging D) enthusing
E) creeping

27- "I assure you that I'll do everything that I can to your claims," said the shop manager to the disgusted customer, trying to calm her down.

- A) investigate B) decompose
C) imagine D) relieve
E) declare

28- "All my children are very artistic. seems to run in the family," boasted the illustrator to the book publisher.

- A) Sensibility B) Novelty
C) Creativity D) Simplicity
E) Disability

29- "Johnny has a unique talent. His on the dance floor knows no comparison", enthused a captivated member of the audience.

- A) restriction B) newness
C) nobility D) originality
E) modernisation

30- Debbie filled in the form quickly, writing the words 'housewife' under the heading of, as she had never had paid employment.

- A) occupation B) occurrence
C) hindrance D) implication
E) department

31- Treatment plants help to keep rivers clean by processing from city sewers.

- A) junk B) garbage
C) waste D) obstacles
E) soil

32- Graham looked forward to his, hoping that then he'd be able to devote more time to his grandchildren.

- A) expedition B) retirement
C) confinement D) conclusion
E) employment

33- Tony would never move far away from the of his favourite football team's ground, as he was an ardent supporter of Nottingham Forest Football Club.

- A) performance B) view
C) spot D) location
E) league

34- With the new house already, Anna knew they'd be able to move in during the next two weeks.

- A) covered B) demolished
C) vacant D) blank
E) sparse

35- The parents were very by the presence of the head teacher, who was very strict, so they felt that they were unable to ask any questions about their daughter's education at all.

- A) intimidated B) invited
C) encouraged D) motivated
E) urged

36- The twins were not, although some similarities could be seen over facial characteristics.

- A) distinct B) altered
C) related D) identical
E) mature

37- The texts in the book were very difficult, so the student gave up on his homework and decided to ask his tutor for some extra guidance on how to the long passages.

- A) eliminate B) impress
C) comprehend D) stimulate
E) specify

38- The toddler was often, hiding purses and keys just to watch his mother frantically search the house before leaving with the pushchair for the shops.

- A) mischievous B) hazardous
C) deceitful D) spiteful
E) ironic

39- Frank had an excellent work record, his being exemplary — he had never had a day off in the five years he had worked there.

- A) accommodation B) vocation
C) attendance D) sickness
E) absence

40- Polly searched the contents of her bag for her passport, with no luck, despite being certain that she had picked it up off the kitchen table before she left home.

- A) full B) absolute
C) entire D) ultimate
E) mere